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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Prices are Exactly Right

at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Western University.

The next term will commence Monday, Sep 3 [aul7-19]

Keep It in the Family.

Blackberry Brandy or Pure Old Rye Whisky, such as you can get at McClarran & McKennan's Drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond near Fifth street.

Oakland Select School.

The Fall session will open on September 3d Mrs. T. Doolittel, Principal. se2-a

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall Term will open September 4. Address Rev. I. Pershing.

For Sale.

A beautiful piece of property, containing ten acres, a 30 rate mansion with 11 rooms, barn and carriage house, cistern, wash house, ice house, chicken house, summer house, hot or green house. This property is on Kirk Lewis's estate, on Mount Washington, and the improvements could not be made at this time for less than $30,000, yet it is offered for $15,000, and four years to pay it. Inquire at 246 Penn street.

Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax.

Country merchants or consumers will find that they can get the above article at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, cheaper than at any other house.

Iron City College.

I regard my investment at the Iron City College as the best piece of financiering I ever did; and I think would be time and money well spent for every young man to pursue a course there. The system of instruction is eminently practical—just what it should be—and I am free to acknowledge that I am deeply indebted for the success I have had in my pen-and-ink efforts, to the admirable system of Practical Bank-ing there taught. J. B. Glenn, Cashier First National Bank, Bloomfield, Iowa. daw

Private Evening Class

in Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, &c., under the instructions of a practical Accountant, is now open for the reception of pupils. Terms for 2 months $12, payable in advance. All experience proves that book keeping can only be successfully learned in actual business practice, or under the personal instruction of a practical book keeper. Call at Rooms, Central High School Building, Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice, or address C. C. Cochran, care T. B. A. Fahnestock, Sen & Co.

The Daily Commercial

The President's Tour.

The telegraph continues to bring long accounts of the progress of the President and party on the road to Chicago. Speeches of the same general tone of those already published were made at Rochester, Albion, Medina and Niagara Falls. A grand ball was given in their honor at the International hotel. The party will have public reception at Buffalo to-day, leaving for the West in the evening.

Governor Johnston Entered upon his Duties.

Ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnston, late of this city, entered upon the duties of the office of Auditor General on Friday afternoon, Col. Thomas gracefully retiring. All the attaches of the office were present. William Harbeson was appointed Deputy Collector in place of A. M. Walkinshaw, R. Snyder Leidy was appointed Cashier in place of R. Hucks, Deputy Collector and auditor. Alexander Crawford, of the Eleventh ward, was appointed Cashier in place of James Berry. Mr. Johnston addressed the attaches, stating that there would be no more removals or appointments for several months, unless emergencies should sooner arise making such action necessary.

MAINE ELECTION.—The State and Congressional election in Maine will take place on the 10th of September. Although they do not claim much of a prospect, the Democrats are displaying more than their usual energy. Their object to poll a large vote, and in that way to out own the Republican majority, and then proclaim the result as a triumph of the Johnsonian movement.

THE Oswego *Commercial Times* says the queen's Own, it is reported, is stripping itself of its finer race. It has been sent to the Arkansas frontier, and Colonels Lowry, Peacock, etc., are out looking over the ground. It would seem that the officers are determined to acquaint themselves with the "lay of the land," and thus avoid the necessity of getting hurt in the next race.

EASTERN COAL TRADE.—The Anthracite coal trade is completely prostrated, the amount of the heavy shipments from the coal region, causing a large surplus in the market and rendering sales impossible except at ruinous prices. It is suggested by the Scranton Coal Trade, that the Coal Exchanges, of Philadelphia, recommend a suspension of mining during the month of September, and also request the shippers not to purchase during the month.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.—A meeting of railway officials was in session in New York last week at which the statements of those gentlemen fully acquainted with the present condition and future prospects of railway shares do not agree with the confident anticipation of Wall street bulls. No railway manager looks for the earnings of the autumn of 1865, and all realize that the operating expenses have not decreased.

THE threatened difficulty growing out of the apprehended refusal of the Union City Convention in Philadelphia, to accede to the appeal of the Boys in Blue for the nomination of Gen. J. Owens to a county office, was happily adjusted by the nomination of that gentleman to the important position of Recorder of Deeds. This secures the election of the Union ticket in October by an increased majority in that city.

THE RENO RAILROAD.—The Reno and Pithole railroad has been transferred by Culver, Penn & Co., to their creditors in New York, who are heavy capitalists. The road, it is said, will now be pushed rapidly to completion, and the development of the Reno oil property will also be energetically prosecuted.

HON. E. B. WASHBURN.—This gentleman, who has been recruiting his health in New England, has returned to his home in Galena, reasurably restored. He says Maine will give enty thousand majority against the Johnnites.

WM. C. BRYANT, has been appointed a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention from the county of Queens, New York.

TO PURIFY WATER.—A process has been patented in England for the use of neutral sulphate of alumina in purifying water. The purification depends upon the presence of carbonate of lime in the water, a substance almost universally present. This carbonate sets free the sulphuric acid in the alum, which carries off all the organic matter in the water.

MRS. PORCH, living in the mountains of East Tennessee, is perhaps the oldest woman in America. Her age is one hundred and twenty-two years. Although entirely blind, she is hale and hearty, and walks without assistance. Her mind is not impaired to any great extent, and many of the most stirring and thrilling events in the revolution are fresh in her memory, and are discussed with an accuracy as to date and locality that is truly wonderful.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The steamers Arago and City of Paris took out from New York, on Saturday, for Europe, $1,000,000 in United States bonds, and only $205,294 in specie.

Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, sailed from New York for home on Saturday via Aspinwall. The sudden death of her royal brother is the cause of the Queen's hasty departure.

Senator Wright, of New Jersey, is again lying at the point of death.

An Arizona paper of August 23d, says: One hundred Indians attacked a train of eleven emigrants near La Paas, and were beaten off after a fight of three hours, leaving twenty-one of their number dead.

George H. Briggs, a teller of the Nassau Bank, New York city, was arrested on Saturday, for embezzling $100,000 of the funds of the bank. Cause: gambling. He has made a full confession. The bank is secured so that it will lose but fifty thousand dollars.

Hon. O. H. Browning, the newly appointed Secretary of the Interior, appeared at the Department on Saturday morning, and was sworn in by Judge Wylie, after which he was formally introduced to the heads of Bureaus, and immediately entered upon the duties of his new office.

Gen. Meade has issued an order assuming command of the Eastern Military Department.

The receipts from internal revenue Saturday were $2,760,00; the receipts for the week ending to-day were $10,285,851 63; and the total receipts for the month of August were $38,943,-851.

On the arrival of the Presidential party at Auburn, on Saturday morning, a son of Mr. Chandler rushed toward the carriage to shake hands with General Grant, but in his effort to do so, fell under the wheels, narrowly escaping injury. He was conveyed to his home. He at word to Secretary Seward that he was about to see General Grant. The latter, attended by the circumstances as related by the Secretary, at eleven o'clock, attended by Surgeon General Barnes, called at the residence of the sufferer, and on parting told the youth when he recovered to write him a letter, and he might be of use to him.

Judge Abell, of New Orleans, has addressed a letter to General Sheridan, through the press, heartily defending himself against the charge of being a rigorous man.

The cotton crop in Texas, west of the Colorado, will be small in quantity, but of good quality. The images by the worms in the south were caused by drought in one direction and heavy rains in others are generally complained of.

Samuel Ensminger, Treasurer of Lancaster county, died at his residence in Manheim borough, at noon Thursday, in the 66th year of his age. Mr. E. was a native of Manheim, and resided in that place during the whole period of his life. He held a number of posts of trusts at different times, and at the time of his death was Notary Public for Manheim borough as well Treasurer of the county.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1866. NO. 306

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

BY THE CABLE.

The "Times" on the Neutrality Laws.

Troops Sent Out for Canada.

Exchange of Peace Ratifications

THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

Terms of Peace between Austria and Italy.

Cholera Spreading in Russia.

Resignation of M. Drouyn de L'Huys.

Darmstadt Refuses the Prussian Treaty.

Upper Hesse to be Annexed to Prussia.

ENGLAND.

The "Times" on the Neutrality Laws.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, September 1.—The London *Times*, to-day, in view of questions arising between England and America, growing out of the recent war in the United States, and the more recent raid by Fenians into Canada, urges the British Government to take into serious consideration the possibility, if not the necessity, of so extending the provisions of the neutrality laws as to hold the different Governments to a strict liability for all acts in violation of that law committed by the subjects of each.

Sending Troops to Canada.

LONDON, Saturday, September 1.—The threatened raid by the Fenians into Canada has received serious notice on the part of the British Government, who are taking active precautionary measures. Three batteries of artillery have lately been sent to Quebec.

LONDON, Friday, August 31.—The English Government is now dispatching a large force of troops to Canada, and others will follow.

Exchange of Ratification.

LONDON, August 30.—The exchange of the ratifications of the Austro-Prussian treaty took place to-day at Prague.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, noon, September 1.—The Royal mail steamship China sailed to-day for Halifax and Boston, with £153,000 in gold, for the United States.

The United States steamer Lelpsic, at Bahia, on July 23d, saluted the flag of the Brazil as an apology for the seizure of the privateer Florida in this port.

RUSSIA.

Attitude of the Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 1.—The Russian Government, prior to the negotiation of peace, proposed to the French Emperor and the other powers, that neutrals should participate in the territorial changes occasioned by the results of the war. The proposition was not supported by France or England, and the Czar refrained from officially moving in the matter, reserving, however, liberty of action to himself in the future.

Flag Presented to Peasants.

MOSCOW, August 30.—A deputation of Russian peasants called on Mr. Fox, and extended to him congratulations in the name of all the peasantry of Russia. Mr. Fox presented them with a United States flag, and Mr. Gresham, on receiving it, said that in case of necessity Russia would unfurl her banner by the side of that of the great republic.

The Cholera.

The cholera is spreading in Russia.

Mantenffels Mission Ended.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 31.—The *Journal* of to-day says that the mission of Manteuffel, caused by the proposal of Russia to the neutral Powers that they participate in the territorial changes of Germany, has been ended. This proposal was not approved. Russia refrained from a further decision, but reserved liberty of action.

FRANCE.

Letter from Napoleon to Victor Emanuel.

PARIS, Saturday, September 1.—The Emperor Napoleon, in a letter written to King Victor Emanuel, on the 11th of August, rejoices that the era of peace has returned. He says he accepted the cession of Venetia from Austria in order that the people of that country might be enabled to choose their own destiny. "France," the Emperor adds, "has exerted her influence in favor of humanity, and the best interests of the people of Venetia and Italy."

Sailing of Ristori.

BREST, Saturday, September 1.—The Trans-Atlantic Company's steamer Periere sailed to-day for New York. Among her passengers was Madame Ristori, the great tragedienne, and a theatrical company of forty-five persons.

Resignation of M. De L'Huys.

PARIS, September 1.—M. Drouyn De L'Huys, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has resigned. The Marquis of Montholon succeeds him.

AUSTRIA.

Terms of Peace with Italy.

PRAGUE, Saturday, September 1.—The terms of peace between Austria and Italy are in rapid progress towards settlement, and it is generally believed that peace will be fully and finally consummated between these powers in ten days.

The Cession of Venetia.

VIENNA, August 31.—The formalities of the cession of Venetia have been ended. The Austrians are to leave Venice and the Quadrilateral on the 5th of September.

BAVARIA.

Union with Prussia not Closed.

MUNICH, August 31.—Evening.—The motion to close the union of Bavaria with Prussia was lost. The Chambers then adjourned and will probably meet again in October.

PRUSSIA.

Indemnification of the King.

BERLIN, Saturday Night, September 1.—The Prussian Diet is engaged in the discussion of the bill to indemnify the King for his violation of the Constitution in imposing taxes and raising a fund for the support of the war, without the consent of Parliament.

Treaty Refused by Darmstadt.

BERLIN, August 31.—Evening.—The Grand Duke of Darmstadt refuses the Prussian treaty. Upper Hesse is likely to be annexed to Prussia.

THE OLD CABLE.

Great Eastern Expected on Saturday.

HEART'S CONTENT, September 2, 1866.—The cable of last year was fished up this (Sunday) morning at 4:40 o'clock, in lat. 51° 52', long. 36°. The splice was made, the cable lowered at 7 A. M., and the Great Eastern is now seven hundred miles from here, paying out. Everything is going on well, and they expect to reach here on Saturday next.

COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, Saturday evening, September 1.—Consols closed at 89¼ for money.

American securities have ruled steady. The closing quotations are as follows:—United States 5-20s, 73½; Illinois Central, 79½; Erie, 46¼.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, September 1.—Cotton market dull, with sales to-day of 7,000 bales; middling uplands close at 13½d.

The Breadstuff market is generally unchanged. Corn steady; mixed wetern 29s 6d per quarter.

The provision market is generally firmer, with a slightly upward tendency.

PHILADELPHIA.

Loyalists' Convention.

Enthusiastic Demonstration

Objections to Fred. Douglass as a Delegate

Mr. Doolittle's Colorado Dispatch to be Corrected.

Border States Fully Represented.

Mr. Speed and Mr. Botts Spoken of for Chairman.

Meeting of the National Union Executive Committee.

The Programme for To-Day.

Speeches of Hon. T. J. Durant, Ex-Governor Hamilton and Governor Brownlow,

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2, 1866.

The hotels of the city are moderately full of delegates and others who have come to attend the Convention, but the indications, so far, are that it will not be so large as the meeting of the 14th ult. This was to be expected, inasmuch as the call was originally for Southern Union men only, though it has since been extended to apply to the Northern as well as the Southern States.

It is not known yet exactly what step the Convention will take. Some are in favor of a meeting of Southern men, and the adoption of a platform expressing the views of Southern Unionists only, the doors to be opened afterwards to all from the North who desire to participate.

The Loyal League.

There will be an immense deal of enthusiasm displayed during the progress of the Convention, and it is said that demonstrations such as have never before been witnessed in this city will be gotten up. The Loyal League has taken hold of the matter in good earnest. The League rooms, on Broad street, are thrown open to the delegates, and all who go there are well entertained.

Fred. Douglass in Trouble.

Fred. Douglass finds himself in a position to this Convention similar to that when Vallandigham returned from exile. The fact is that, as he finds a strong pressure on him to stay out, and is burdened with requests not to present himself. In reply he says he is a delegate, legally elected, with as good credentials as any body else, and he intends to go. Unless like this is not going to exclude a man on account of color. Like Vallandigham he stands firm, but like that gentleman, also, he will probably give way "for the sake of harmony."

First on the Programme.

One of the first things done in the Convention will be the reading of a dispatch from Colorado announcing the election of Chilleott, the Radical candidate for Congress from that Territory. It will be remembered that Mr. Doolittle, before proceeding with that branch of the Union Convention, read a dispatch from Colorado, stating that the Conservative candidate had been elected, announcing the fact as the first response to the Johnson movement. Dr. Evans, of Colorado, is here as a delegate from the Convention, and has arranged to have Mr. Doolittle's mistake corrected. Mr. Doolittle would not have been led into this error, but for the fact that the delegate from Colorado to the last Convention inadvertently put in Saddle instead of Chilleott, and to belong to him in his carpet sack as he was about to depart for Philadelphia, and for this oversight was sent for by the sheriff and detered from making his trip eastward.

The Border States.

Delegations are here in full force from the Border States. Missouri and Kentucky are fully represented. Among those here from the latter State are ex-Attorney General Speed and Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge.

The Chairmanship.

Mr. Speed and John Minor Botts are spoken of in connection with the Presidency of the Convention.

National Committee Meeting.

The National Union Executive Committee, appointed at Baltimore, in June, 1866, meets to-morrow for the purpose of calling Henry J. Raymond from His chairmanship.

Senators Present.

Benj. Wade and Zach. Chandler are here as delegates.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.—The delegates to the Southern Loyal Convention are rapidly arriving. About six hundred delegates have already registered their names. The following order of procession was published this afternoon: The Southern delegates will meet at the Union Club, Chestnut street, at half-past nine o'clock A. M., and proceed to Independence Hall. The Northern delegates will meet at Independence Hall at half-past nine o'clock, when the delegates will be escorted from Independence Hall to the Union League House, where they will be received and welcomed by Chas. Gibbons on behalf of the League. After the address of welcome and the reply, the Southern delegates will be escorted to the National Hall and the escort dismissed. No delegates will be admitted to the Convention on Monday except those from the South. The Northern delegates will meet at the League House at one o'clock on Monday for temporary organization. The two bodies will be united in National Convention at such time as the loyal Unionists of the South may designate. The union will take place in front of the League House.

Among the distinguished arrivals are Ex-Attorney General Speed, of Kentucky; Governor Fletcher, Missouri; Ex-Governor Hamilton, Texas; Governor Boreman, West Virginia; Governor Brownlow, Tennessee; Governor Fairchild, Wisconsin; Governor Crapo, Michigan; Senator Harris, New York; Lane, Indiana; Cresswell, Maryland; Congressmen Frank Thomas, Maryland; Blaine, Wentworth, Ashley, Botts, Virginia; Mr. Clayton, Delaware, &c; Attorney General Speed and Governor Fletcher were members of the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln will probably fall on Speed.

Broad street, on the line of the League House, was crowded, and the reception was in every way enthusiastic. The League House was illuminated on the portico with a brilliant display of lights.

In the course of Mr. Durant's remarks he said: The unfortunate, whose circumstances permit them, are now flying from their homes in the South, to avoid the conscription of delegates to hold to-night, in the rooms of the Union State Central Committee, on Chestnut street. The parlors, which were capable of holding about one hundred persons, were crowded.

Senator Harris, of New York, opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks. He said that they had assembled in this city from various parts of the country, to attend a Convention, the results of which might effect essentially, if not vitally, the welfare of this distracted country. He therefore, appropriate that on this evening of the Christian Sabbath, they should meet together and commend that country to God, who had so signally favored the country in finals through which it passed, and plead with God that as the country was now entering on the next trial, it would not be cheated by Him. He closed by announcing that prayer would be now offered by Rev. Dr. Newman, of Louisiana.

Dr. Newman, after reading a portion of the Scripture, offered up prayer, asking, among other things, that men would be assigned to rule over the country who would be void of pride and egotism and ambition, and particularly of partisan prejudices.

After the prayer, Senator Harris, in view of the fact that there were present many personally strangers to each other, gave a general invitation to such as desired to address the meeting.

Mr. Ludington, of Memphis, was the first to respond to the invitation. His principal idea was the individual responsibility of man to God, irrespective of all intermediate obstacle, whether the government or the church. The church in the South, he said, had been the seat and conscience of the rebellion, and the clergy there were still busy making the same arguments as they did before the war, and teaching that the negro was lower than man.

Rev. Mr. Conway, of New York, late Assistant Commissioner in the Freedmen's Bureau, next followed with prayer, which he asked would rest for the rulers of the country, especially for the President of the United States, that he should be divested of prejudice, and be led and willing to do right; that his heart should be softened with the love of God, and that in framing wise reforof his ways, and made a righteous magistrate, so that he would not be afraid to meet his God. He prayed that the loyal people of the Union would give the loyal men in the South a government where religious liberty, and where every man should have the right to express his sentiments in vote and in words, where he shall have the respect and the privilege of communicating them in a peaceful way, what he thinks, what he has to say? Do you not know that one of the ends of speech, the liberty of the press is dead in New Orleans, and that American citizens were assassinated in the streets of New Orleans, under the American flag, without provocation?

Ex-Governor Hamilton also spoke. In the course of his address he said: Let us unite our hearts and your arms too, perhaps, for another conflict. Cries of war are ready. Let us crush the wicked element that has produced this feeling, and it is with deep regret that I make this prediction, after the sad and bloody scenes of the last four years, but are we to ignore our friends, North and South? Are we to ignore the many prejudice in the past, I am not willing to ignore the black man any longer.

Governor Brownlow said he came to listen to Mr. Durant. He had often read of the hero of New Orleans, and he desired to hear the hero of New Orleans. He had just completed a journey of one thousand miles in forty-eight hours, and came at the head of fifteen hundred Tennesseans. They came to a convention of what was termed by the Executive, "I mean whites" and "poor whites," but it was a body of men where it would not be necessary to caucus in order to produce harmony; nor would it be necessary to muzzle any of the delegates. He begged pardon for the man who had been displaced Andrew Johnson in nomination; as God had forgiven him, he hoped the people of Pennsylvania would also forgive him. He would say it would have been better if the whole of the Tennessee delegation had been in the prison instead of Baltimore. Cheers and laughter. In regard to the South, he would say that it the spirit of the South and the rebellious spirit combined with the treachery and Copperheadism of the North, shall bring another war upon this country, and force you to leave your wives and children, your homes and firesides, and invade the South, why, then, I want to have something to say about the direction of the force. Let there be three divisions; let the first have command according to the regulations with small arms and artillery, and let them do the killing. Let the others march with axes and burning torches, and let them do the burning. Let the third and last go with the Surveyor's chain and compass, and let them lay off the lands to pay the expenses of the war, and settle the claims among those who will honor the glorious banner. Cheers.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—At a meeting of the Southern delegates, held at the National Union Club House last evening, Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, was made Chairman, and Dr. Hawkins, of Tennessee, as Secretary. A committee was appointed to designate the speaker to make the address in reply to the welcome speech of Charles Gibbons, Esq., in behalf of the Union men of the North. Governor Hamilton, of Texas, was chosen for that purpose. Governor Fletcher will probably act as temporary Chairman of the Convention, and ex-Governor Speed be chosen to fill the office of permanent President. The Southern delegates will meet at half-past nine o'clock to-morrow morning, at the Club Rooms of the National Union Club, thence proceed to Independence Hall, and thence to the Union League, where they will be formally received. The members will then proceed to National Hall, where the Southern loyalists will convene.

Among the distinguished persons who have arrived are Senators Wade, Chandler, Harris, and Lane. A number of delegates are arriving to-night.

A special meeting of the city councils has been called for to-morrow to tender the hospitalities of the city to the Southern delegates of the Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—At the Union Methodist Church this morning, Parson Brownlow delivered a characteristic address. The parson is laboring under an attack of palsy. He said nothing could have induced him to attend the Convention in his present physical condition, but the deep, abiding interest he felt in the cause of his country, and the fierce and terrible conflict now going on between the Executive and legislative departments of the Federal Government. If the President shall succeed, shall conquer in his purpose, all the Southern Unionists and colored loyalists will have to leave and seek some other abode. So far as I am concerned, I have fled from the South for the last time, and sought the shelter of the mountain gorges of Tennessee for the last time. I will no sooner expire on a lamp post under the shadow of the capitol of Tennessee.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—A religious PROTEST meeting in connection with the delegates was held to-night, in the rooms of the Union State Central Committee, on Chestnut street. The parlors, which were capable of holding about one hundred persons, were crowded.

Senator Harris, of New York, opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks. He said that they had assembled in this city from various parts of the country, to attend a Convention, the results of which might effect essentially, if not vitally, the welfare of this distracted country. He therefore, appropriate that on this evening of the Christian Sabbath, they should meet together and commend that country to God, who had so signally favored the country in finals through which it passed, and plead with God that as the country was now entering on the next trial, it would not be cheated by Him. He closed by announcing that prayer would be now offered by Rev. Dr. Newman, of Louisiana.

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LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Judge Hudson, of New Orleans, an intensely rebelofficial, was impeached on the 31st ult., for passing an exceedingly severe sentence upon a Union soldier convicted of a trifling offense.

An unsuccessful attempt to burn the office of the New Orleans *Tribune*, was made on the night of the 31st ult. Three incendiaries were arrested.

Bryan, Rosbrook & Co., managers of the Union National Gift Concert, at Chicago, have been arrested. It was alleged that there were no tickets placed in the box below the number of 100,000, and it was conjectured that they had sold from the missing numbers alone, and sought to defraud their patrons by neglecting to place them in the wheel, making the drawing of a prize impossible.

Among the notable St. Louis incomes is that of Madam Haycraft, the proprietress of three houses of assignation, which is estimated at $30,000. What a commentary on the age in which we live.

The National Bank of the Republic has been organized at Philadelphia, and W. H. Shawn, Esq., chosen President.

The grape growers of New Jersey report that their crops will be unusually large this season.

The water of the belaware which is supplied to three wards in Philadelphia, is pronounced unwholesome and prejudicial to public health, by the Board of Health of that city.

The financial statement of the receipts and expenditures of the New York State canals for the fiscal year ending on September 30th next, the last week of August and the month of September being included, is said to be very good. The gross receipts for the year 1866 are $1,857,-731, as compared with $3,516,938 for 1865, whilst the expenditures will be $1,451,000, as compared with $1,958,965 for 1865.

William Robinson, the counterfeit money manufacturer, of Philadelphia, has been granted a new trial by Judge Cadwallader, of the United States District Court.

The North Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is in session at Mansfield, O. Right Rev. Dr. Simpson, Bishop, presiding. The annual Missionary sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Edmonds, of Brooklyn City.

Almost as good a numismatic curiosity as an American silver quarter, is announced for exhibition at Charleston, S. C., in the shape of a cent coin 2200 years old, brought from Rome.

Some of the New York city railroad companies under the recent ruling of the courts, have begun to fix upon "convenient points" for the sale of tickets. One company has an agent at the corner of every street car, ready to supply the public, but as the law cannot compel them to keep the tickets for sale during any particular hours, and as they don't propose to lose more cents than they can help, the agent has received formal instructions to be absent as much as possible.

Two remarkable deaths are reported to have just taken place at Niagara Falls. A very corpulent colored man named Hosea Holmes, died suddenly, and about three hours afterwards, his wife, who was also of enormous proportions, calling her two grown up daughters to her bed-side, told them that she was going, and begged can for yourselves, the old man is gone, and I'm going." She then sat down on a chair and immediately expired.

William Tryon, one of the oldest theatrical treasurers in the United States, and universally known to the profession, as the treasurer of the Bowery theatre, in the city of New York, died last week at an advanced age.

A Newark, N. J., firm has introduced a dray horse imported from Belgium. He measures twenty hands, and weighs two thousand three hundred and sixty eight pounds.

At Philadelphia on Friday last, while the people sweltered and there was not sufficient air to rustle a bank note, the air was full of a humid atmosphere, which was felt by all the inhabitants immensely. They disappeared at the approach of a slight shower.

Mr. M. C. Lightner has been dismissed from the rectorship of St. Paul's (P. E.) Church, Detroit, and the action of the vestry approved by Bishop McCloskey.

Harry D. Eighme, of Hamburg, six miles from Buffalo, N.Y., has been sentenced by Judge Shipman, of the United States District Court, to sixty months imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,500 for smuggling whiskey from Canada into New York state.

A letter from Newcastle, England, says that since the commencement of the manufacture of locomotives in that place, nearly three thousand of them have been built in that district, and three thousand have been exported. Taking the average cost at £2,000 each, the value of this branch of manufacture to Newcastle has been not less than £6,000,000.

Seventeen deserters from Maximilian's army have arrived at Mobile. They are all Frenchmen. Each had $1,600 in gold in their purses. They report the Imperial army completely demoralized. One regiment shot its Colonel, and two other officers were wounded for attempting to restore discipline.

RESTORATION.

Letter From Henry Ward Beecher.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher having been invited to act as chaplain to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Cleveland, returned the following reply:

PEEKSKILL, Thursday, August 30, 1866.

Chas. G. Haigine, Brevet Brigadier General; H. W. Seaman, Major General; Gordon Granger, Major General, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I am obliged to you for the invitation which you have made to me to act as Chaplain to the Convention of Sailors and Soldiers about to convene at Cleveland. I cannot attend, but I heartily wish it and all other conventions, of what party soever, success, whose object is the restoration of all the States late in rebellion to their Federal relations.

Our theory of Government has no place for a State except in the Union. It is justly taken for granted that the duties and responsibilities of a State in Federal relations tend to its political health, and to that of the whole nation. Even Territories are hastily brought in, often before the prescribed conditions are fulfilled, as it were dangerous to leave a community outside of the great body politic.

Had the loyal Senators and Representatives of Tennessee been admitted at once on the assembling of Congress, and, in moderate succession, Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia, the public mind of the South would have been far more healthy than it is, and those States which lingered on probation to the last would have been under a more sanitary influence to good conduct than if a dozen armies watched over them.

Every month that we delay this healthful step complicates the case. The excluded population, though unsettled before, grew more irritable; the army becomes indispensable to local government, and supersedes it; the Government at Washington is called to interfere in one and another difficulty, and this will be done inaptly, and sometimes with great injustice—for our Government, wisely adapted to its known proper functions, is utterly devoid of those habits, and unequipped with the instruments which fit a centralized government to exercise authority in remote States over local affairs. Every attempt to perform such duties has resulted in mistakes which have excited the nation. But whatever imprudence there may be in the method, the real criticism should be against the requisition of such duties of the General Government.

The Federal Government is unfit to exercise minor police and local government, and will inevitably fail in attempting it. To compel a half score of States under Federal authority, but without nationalities and responsibilities, and with central authority in remote States over local affairs. Every attempt to perform such duties has resulted in mistakes which have excited the nation. But whatever imprudence there may be in the method, the real criticism should be against the requisition of such duties of the General Government.

The Federal Government is unfit to exercise minor police and local government, and will inevitably fail in attempting it. To compel a half score of States under Federal authority, but without nationalities and responsibilities, and with central authority in remote States over local affairs, is a policy not only uncongenial to our ideas and principles, but pre-eminently dangerous to the spirit of our Government. However humane the ends sought and the motives, it is, in fact, a policy tending to imperialism, and to the loss of liberty.

I am aware that good men are withheld from advocating the prompt and immediate restoration of the States by the fear, chiefly, of its effect upon parties and upon freedmen.

It is a fact that the Thirty-Ninth Congress, the Southern Senators and Representatives will consist of the Northern Democrats and rule the country in relation to them. In the House, disinterested to serve the ends of parties? Have we lost confidence in the people, $10,000,000. Total, $302,000.

The White House.

Mrs. Stover, the daughter of President Johnson, returned to-night from Nashville, where she has been spending some weeks, and will take charge of the White House until the President returns.

Virginia Freedmen's Affairs.

Gen. Howard is in receipt of reports from the Assistant Superintendents of Freedmen's Affairs from several counties in Virginia of a most encouraging character. These reports show that in most of the districts the freedmen are contented and industrious, and in the main self-supporting. No complaints are made of abuse by employers, and an improved feeling between the races as well as the whites is generally noted. Opposition to the education of freedmen is decreasing, and there is an increase in the number of schools and attendants. No special aggravated cases of outrage are anywhere reported. The number of freedmen about six thousand in number, are mostly located upon farms established by the Government, but now restored to the owners, from whom they were confiscated, with the stipulation that the occupants shall have the privilege of purchase. It is not expected that the old State building will be fully vacated much before the first of January next, by which time it is hoped that all will be in other commenced, preparatory to the removal from the site of the next wing of the Treasury building.

THE CHOLERA.

Favorable Reports from East and West.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Only two new cases of cholera were reported in this city today. Four deaths were reported in Brooklyn.

There were ten new cases with six deaths from cholera reported in this city yesterday. The Health Board in Black Island stated that the cholera had entirely disappeared from the institution, the last cholera patient being convalescent.

There were five deaths and two new cases in Riker's Island during the past twenty-four hours.

CINCINNATI, September 1.—There were only two deaths from cholera reported yesterday.

MEMPHIS, September 1.—The cholera is abating. Only seven new cases are reported to-day, and sixteen deaths.

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—The incomplete mortality bulletin report for the week ending at 6 P. M., yesterday, shows three hundred and thirty burials from cholera. About four hundred and fifty is probably the true number of deaths for the week, which is only one third of the interments for the preceding week.

NEW YORK, September 2.—The mortality report for the week ending at 6 P. M., yesterday, was 146 the number of deaths below 650. There were three new cases and seven deaths from cholera reported yesterday. The reports from Blodgett's Island, yesterday, show a considerable abatement of the cholera in that city.

From Richmond, Va.—Several cases of cholera have occurred during the past week among the troops at Camp Grant, near this city. The disease is reported increasing in that locality. No recent cases in Richmond.

Restoration of Henry A. Wise's Property.

FORT MONROE, August 31.—A nephew of the Rebel General Wise arrived here yesterday morning from Richmond

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

REBEL BONDS ADVANCING IN THE ENGLISH MARKET.

The Philadelphia Convention has brought the rebel bonds upon the London market at advanced prices. Nothing could be more natural. Rebels and rebel interests everywhere are animated with great expectations consequent on the course of the President, more especially because of the Philadelphia Convention. It was only a few days ago that in New York even, rebel bonds and other securities were inquired for. Everywhere the indications are becoming distinct and alarming that at some day or other, and at a time not far distant, the payment of the rebel debt and of rebel securities and claims of whatever nature will be a live question—unless it is at once and forever foreclosed as is proposed in the Constitutional Amendment which the Republican Union party have presented to the country.

The reason why the rebel bonds have come to life again and advanced in price, and speculation in rebel securities been renewed, is because of the organized opposition to the Constitutional Amendment, and the consequent hope that it may be defeated. Holders and others interested in the rebel debt are nursing the belief that if the repudiating amendment is not carried *the debt will be paid.* And it is precisely this that is operating on the British market.

The open and earnest advocacy, six, or even three months hence, by the President and his party, of the payment of the rebel debt, would be entirely consistent, and not one whit more surprising than his course on the question on treason and reconstruction generally. He has turned his back on nearly everything he has ever said about punishing traitors, making treason odious, and the manner of dealing with the revolted States; and in this he is supported by a party that strikes boldly for the control of all the branches of the Government. These things being so, why should the President and his party be deemed worthy of being trusted on the question of paying the rebel debt? The conclusion is inevitable that the animation, at home and abroad, among holders of rebel claims and securities, corrects foreshadows the deliberate and well-understood purpose of providing for paying them when the power is obtained.

The question, shall the rebel debt be paid? is before the country now, as really as any question ever was. It is the vital issue. Those recently in rebellion support the President and his party because they are convinced it is the way to have their debt and claims paid, in common with those incurred in saving the Government,—and British holders, because they have been made to believe the President's party has a prospect of succeeding, have commenced to speculate in this description of bonds and securities. The facts need no comment.

THE UNIONIST CONVENTION.

The New York *Times*, speaking of the Northern Unionists' Convention, says, "It will not be amiss to watch the proportion which the South will *bona fide* contribute to the Convention," and it intimates the expectation that it will be very small.

It is most likely, we admit, that the number will not be large. The number of Unionists in the South has not been reckoned even by the *Times*, for five or six years past, to be very great, and, of course, impoverished and oppressed as they have been by the Southern disunionists, they cannot send a large number of delegates to the Convention. But however few they may be, it will ill become the New York *Times* to indulge in contemptuous jeers over their small number or their forlorn condition. The New Orleans massacre has made the number smaller than it would otherwise have been. We hope the *Times*, when it shall give its readers the result of its "watching," will bear this in mind, and temper its contempt of the little band of Southern Unionists, by making due allowances for the New Orleans massacre, by which their number was so effectually diminished.

The *Times* of late sees no Southern Unionism except in those persons who followed the rebel standard of JEFF. DAVIS and A. H. STEPHENS. Towards all others, as well as towards Northern Union men, it uses the same language and tone as its Richmond namesake does. Should we ask how much *bona fide* Unionism was contributed, by the Southern delegates, to the other Convention, could the *Times* give us the information? We think there was far less than will be found in the coming Convention. *Bona fide* is a delicate phrase for the *Times* to employ in this connection. As to the Southern Unionists, we would that they were a thousand fold more numerous than they are. But we cannot join in ridiculing and reviling the few that there are. And we hope our true Union men in the North will give them all the encouragement and aid they can in the Convention. If some of our best Union men would stump the Southern States this Fall, they might greatly increase the number of Union men there. We hope the Convention may see the way clear for inaugurating some process of rallying and organizing the Union men of the South, with reference to the restoration of the States to loyalty and the Union.

THE SOUTH UNDER THE JOHNSON POLICY.

Immediately after the close of the war the Southern people seemed to have a keen appreciation of some of their greatest necessities, and with commendable zeal they set themselves in the way to provide for them. When the war seemed to have settled all the questions which had led to it, the people lately in rebellion were disposed to acquiesce in the irreversible verdict. True there were many causes for poignant grief; blood was sprinkled upon almost every door post; fathers, sons and brothers of almost every household slept the sleep of death; their fields were desolate, their country impoverished and the fearful havoc of war distinguishable on all hands. With the issue of war undoubtedly and forever against them, and with slavery forever abolished among them, they had no other thought than to yield without question to the new order of things, and to turn their energies to new fields of usefulness and enterprise.

Remembering their impoverished condition, they readily saw that if they depended upon their own means and efforts alone, their success would be immeasurably slow; and in order to increase with as much rapidity as possible, they extended a cordial and encouraging invitation to skilled men and capitalists of the North, promising them that the result would be both fruitful and profitable. These invitations were repeated daily in their newspapers and periodicals, by public men in their speeches, addresses and correspondence, and even Emigrant Aid Societies were formed to encourage immigration from the North. And all these invitations were given without qualification or limitation. There was no test of political belief, no adhesion to particular views either of a moral, social or political nature required. The invitation was cordial and general, because the Southern people then believed that all that had been settled by the war had been settled forever, and that hereafter there could be no contest over the defunct issues.

But all this has been changed, and we find a state of feeling existing in the South to-day as hostile to Northern men as existed before the storm of civil war burst over the country. The antagonism of the President and his party to reaping the fruits of our victory, and their continued declarations that the rebellious States shall come back with all their former rights and privileges, have encouraged the Southern people to believe that they shall not be required to yield anything for which they but lately contended in the field, and they have commenced as systematic a proscription of Northern men as in the turbulent years which preceded their diabolical rebellion. The recent massacre in New Orleans bears terrible testimony to the devilish spirit which has been aroused by the President's policy. Inoffensive loyal men were inhumanly slaughtered because of their opinions, and the President has been solemnly warned by the faithful sentinel over the national interests in that Department, that unless something is speedily done to arrest the murderous spirit dire calamities of a similar character will assuredly occur again, and in other places. But the admonition has not been heeded. The fiendish spirit has not been checked. But, on the contrary, the President, in the face of such terrible facts against him, is now on a political tour through the Northern States, illustrating the beauties of a policy which has yielded such bloody fruits.

The massacre at New Orleans was but the practical demonstration and effect of the word as it has been and still is taught throughout the South. Newspapers and public addresses are full of the intolerant spirit. A writer in *De Bow's Review*, which is a faithful reflex of Southern thought and feeling, says "Anti-slavery men may come, *but no outspoken abolitionists or negro-equality men.*" All Northern men are of course recognized as "anti-slavery," but those who support the policy of Congress and believe that the fruits of our victory must be gathered are alone classed as "abolitionists and negro-equality men." The passage we have just quoted when properly and fairly interpreted means that supporters of JOHNSON and the friends of the South may come, but no supporters of Congress or the friends of loyalty shall come.

The writer indulges in a panegyric of a certain class of Northern men, whom we distinctly recognize as friends of the JOHNSONIAN policy, and then exhausts his vocabulary of epithets in the following description of the loyal people whose opinions they do not like:

"We do not include in this description a set of idle, vagrant, vagabond, strong-minded women and weak-minded Yankee clergy, whom we often meet wandering unemployed about the country. They are all active incendiaries and malignants, curiously peering into our affairs, to make false reports of them, and inciting the negroes to insubordination and insolence. Such wretches are the enemies of the human race, and would gladly see the South again drenched in blood, even although they foresaw it would result in the expulsion or extermination of the negroes, whom they only affect to love for Satan could not have chosen more appropriate emissaries."

As long as this intolerant spirit prevails we may expect the exodus of Northern men and Northern capital from the South, of which General SHERIDAN admonished the President but lately; and this spirit we may expect to prevail as long as the President persists in his abortive and dangerous policy. While the South in the end will have occasion to deplore their advocacy of the JOHNSONIAN party in their continued exclusion from Congress, they will also regret it when they realize to what extent their recuperative powers have been weakened by the withdrawal of Northern enterprise and capital.

THE DINNER AT DELMONICO'S.

The entertainment given to "the humble individual" in New York, must have been something like one described three hundred years ago as "a solemne, longe dinner, the whiche perhaps began at eleven and continued well nigh till fower in the afternoone." The frugal meal prepared for 250 guests in New York, cost $25,000, or $100 a man. In deference to temperance principles, nothing stronger than wine is mentioned among the drinks, and only six kinds of that. As ten dollars would be a fair allowance for the substantials of eating and attendance, the balance goes for the fluids. And as the price of the wine, according to the accounts, ranged from eight to twenty dollars a bottle, temperance principles would again come into play, to suggest the smaller quantity at the higher price, so that but four or five bottles for each guest was the average. This, however, reminds us of FALSTAFF'S supper bill; "sack, two gallons, 5s 8d; item, anchovies and sack after supper, 2s 6d; item, bread, a halfpenny," which led Prince HENRY to exclaim, "O, monstrous, but one half-penny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack!"

A FRUITLESS ENDEAVOR.

WEED is making an expert use of the omnibus load of rich JOHNSON men in New York—the STEWARTS, the VANDERBILTS, and the ASTORS. He is after their money to spend on the October elections in Pennsylvania. It is reported that a fund of $200,000 has been raised already for this purpose. The deliberate purpose of corrupting the electors of this State has been formed, and Mr. WEED will attempt to carry it into execution. But he will fail. These are no ordinary times. Mr. WEED will find them unfavorable for playing his vocation. The electors of Pennsylvania are in no humor for doing business on Mr. WEED'S plan. They will spurn him and his bribes. They will labor all the harder and teach the managers of Mr. JOHNSON'S cause that they can rebuke treachery in him as signally as they resisted treason by the South.

THE TWO PLANS.

The President has proposed one plan for the admission of the Southern States. The Congress has proposed another. Because the Congress proposes its own plan, the President accuses it of being opposed to their admission altogether. As well might the President be charged with being opposed to it altogether, because he prefers his to the plan of Congress.

Again, the President's plan ostensibly conditions their admission on their loyalty and attachment to the Union. That of Congress does the same.

The President believes them all loyal and good Union men, and is ready to admit them without discrimination or delay. The only exceptions to loyalty and Union which the President discovers anywhere in the country, are the Republicans of the North and West, whom he styles disunionists, and their representatives in Congress, whom he names "traitors, who have extended their arms to the archives of the Government, and trampled the Constitution of their fathers under foot."

The President, since they indorse him, is ready to back them, for immediate and unconditional entrance into Congress. Congress, on the contrary, awaits only the evidence of loyalty and Unionism like that of Tennessee, which it has already admitted on that ground.

The President is so eager for the triumph of his policy, and the more because it is opposed, that he takes no concern on what terms, or on what unjust and partial basis of representation they are admitted. Congress, more wise, proposes a basis for equal and just representation, in amendments to the Constitution, and properly waits till it is adopted by the requisite number of States.

Finally, Congress having issued its plan, leaves the capital, awaiting the action of the States on the proposed amendments. The President leaves the capital too, and goes through the *disunion* parts of the country, as he deems them, preaching a crusade against Congress.

NAPOLEON'S FAITHLESSNESS.

NAPOLEON is playing over in Mexico the game he has so successfully played in Rome. It is now some fifteen years since, under a solemn promise he began to evacuate that city, and judging from indications, he will not take a shorter time to redeem his promise to evacuate Mexico. The latest intelligence is, he proposes to prolong his stay there another year—to secure which was one of the objects of Empress CARLOTTA'S mission. The patience of the people of this country is being sorely tried by Mr. SEWARD'S management of the question, and there is danger of the impression becoming general that he is regularly hood-winked by the crafty Frenchman. Along with the report above alluded to, is another that a sufficient number of French vessels are on the way to Matamoras to enforce MAXIMILLIAN'S blockade.

The people of Egypt, who are very much troubled with the locusts infesting that country have discovered that a new way of getting rid of them is to eat them. They are becoming one of the most fashionable Egyptian dishes.

UNION MASS MEETING AT KITTANNING.

The Union Republicans of Armstrong county will hold a mass meeting in Kittanning to-morrow, which, we are informed, promises to be very largely attended. Among the speakers announced to be present are General HARRY WHITE, Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS and Hon. THOMAS J. BIGHAM. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets from Pittsburgh to Kittanning, and they will be for sale at all stations on the line of the road. The Company will also run an extra train to-morrow from Mahoning to Kittanning, leaving the former place at 11:30 A. M., and returning will leave Kittanning at 10:00 P. M. The Union men of Armstrong intend to poll an increased vote in October next. To ascertain the hours of leaving Pitt-burgh for Kittanning, the reader should consult the time-table of the Company on the ourth page of this paper.

PRESIDENTIAL COURTESIES.

HORACE GREELEY was one of the guests at the select Presidential banquet in New York. In the *Tribune* he enforces the idea conveyed by His presence there, in the following language: "We, who do not approve the President's policy, did not forget the consideration due to his high office. We could not applaud the faithless politician; but we did not forget that ANDREW JOHNSON is Chief Magistrate of a republic of thirty millions." This is the true light in which to view the subject, and he who takes any other lays himself open to the charge of being narrow in his views and short-sighted in his policy. Whatever we may think of the man, the Presidential office is entitled to our respect. GRANT and FARRAGUT, both of whom are worthy of our homage, have set an example, and by refusing to honor the President as such we rebuke them.

MR. BEECHER AND THE PRESIDENT.

HENRY WARD BEECHER has ranged himself on the side of the President. As a "Radical" he has been more savagely abused than almost any other man in the country, and we are curious to know what is become of the stock-and-trade of the President, now that this famous Radical leader has got into bed with Mr. JOHNSON. We hope the coalition will do them both good. Mr. BEECHER'S hobby for some time past has been the release of JEFF. DAVIS, and this last movement of his has probably been made with the view of furthering that object. In this, if not in other respects, the President will accept him as a man after his own heart. But the avalanche of loyal sentiment will move right on as before.

REBEL COTTON LOAN IN DEMAND IN LIVERPOOL.

A private telegram by the cable, dated London, 30th ult., says: "The Confederate Cotton Loan has been more inquired for this week." This tallies perfectly with the London press dispatch of the same date, that the advices received there of the Philadelphia Convention "had the effect to materially advance the price of rebel bonds." Everywhere rebel interests and expectations are coming up, as the immediate consequence of the course of the President and the Philadelphia Convention.

SHERIFFS' ELECTION PROCLAMATIONS.

We observe by our country exchanges that some of the Sheriffs of the western counties of the State have omitted in their proclamations to publish the act relating to deserters, and some omit to publish the act regulating the mode of election. The law makes it obligatory upon Sheriffs to publish both these acts previous to the next general election, and any failure to do so renders the officer liable to indictment and punishment.

HOW DID THEY WORK IT?—It would puzzle an expert posture master to arrange, arm in arm, the forty-eight Massachusetts delegates with the twelve from South Carolina. We could manage with twenty-four to twelve, but how they worked it with four to one, we are not gifted enough to understand. But the Convention collectively, and the delighted members in particular, assure the public that it was done, and it was the great feat of the day to do it. Four Yankees walking in arm-in-arm with one Southerner, was the "big thing" of the Convention—the thing to touch all hearts. But how did they work it?

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—It is proposed by some one, to have exhibited in the Exposition, a model American school house, with the teachers and scholars engaged in their respective employments. It would show the old world how we *raise men* in this country. It would be a good accompaniment to the guns of twenty-inch calibre. Perhaps the progressive spirit of the age and the improving condition of the country would be more impressively shown if the school were composed of freedmen's children.

MORE WARS AND FIGHTING.—Our new style Unionists, North and South, talk almost flippantly about coming conflicts as the Disunionists did in 1860. If they continue to have so much of menace and bloodshed in their speeches, we shall be under the necessity of calling them, for distinction, *Red Republicans*, or something equally descriptive and less euphonious.

ONE of the questions which agitate political circles in New York, just at present, is who shall be DEAN RICHMOND'S successor as a political and railroad manager. No one, as yet, pretends to have seen the man whom the DEAN'S shoes will fit by a great deal. New York politics and railroads will long feel the loss inflicted by his death.

Mexico and Cuba.

The Atlantic Telegraph tells us, briefly, that fears are entertained in Spain as to the destiny of Cuba. Such fears are natural, as the affairs in that island have been so badly managed for many years that there has been much discontent among the native population with the course of the Home Government. Cuba has been farmed out, worked only for the advantage of the enemies of Spain, but to much harder usage for the private emolument of the officials who have been sent there to make their fortunes. There is a smothered discontent in that ever faithful island, but the royal government has always been strong enough to restrain unruly manifestations. Seemingly for these reasons, Cuba can be in no political condition now than at any time within the last quarter of a century. But the present cause of discontent relates to the Mexican question. In taking it for granted that Maximilian will shortly abdicate, a Spanish journal of some note puts forth the names of ten for relation to Cuba. The brevity of the dispatch deprives us of all knowledge of the candidates. We can only conjecture that on the failure of the Empire, the United States take possession of Mexico, and that with such a neighbor, Cuba will be in danger of political subversion, and, perhaps, actual capture. There is, of course, no foundation for such an idea. The United States does not covet Cuba, nor Mexico. At all events, Cuba is safe from any attack from Mexico. If there is to be any change, it will be effected by Cubans themselves, in an honest revolution against oppression.

A Telegraph Cable from New York to Portugal.

We have already mentioned the fact that telegraphic communication between New York and Portugal was proposed. We learn that this new and gigantic enterprise has been started under the title of the American Atlantic-Cable Telegraph Company, which has already been incorporated under the act passed April 13th, 1846. The shares are placed at $100 one hundred thousand of which forms the capital stock. Four persons may take one share among them. Four persons may take one share among them. The route selected is from Cape Charles, across to the Island of Bermuda, passing through that coast to the Azores Islands, to the coast of Portugal, to Lisbon, the capital of Portugal. The cable will be laid in three sections, the first and third of which will be much the same length, and the second, crossing mid-ocean, is just double the distance of the third. In the event of any casualty, no matter how serious, to either of the sections, the other two would, as a matter of course, remain intact, whereas an entire suspension of communication would be the result of any accident, no matter how trifling, to the present company's route from Valentia to Newfoundland. Minister Moran, of the Portugal Government, assures the Company of his hearty cooperation.

Andrew Johnson an Accessory to Murder.

Hon. Thomas J. Durant, the distinguished New Orleans patriot, in his speech at the Union League House, Philadelphia, on Friday night said:

"I regret deeply to be compelled to say, as one who was an eye witness of those scenes in New Orleans which have sent a thrill of horror through the loyal heart of the nation, that the interposition of the Chief Magistrate of the country in the affairs of Louisiana, most terribly misinterpreted by those to whom he addressed himself, has produced the terrible results of the 30th of July."

A CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN POSTMASTER.—As a specimen of the conservative Republicans who are receiving appointments to office from the President, the case of Mr. Kinsella, the editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, may be cited. Mr. Kinsella has recently been appointed Postmaster of Brooklyn. When Mr. Lincoln made the first call for seventy-five thousand troops, after the attack upon Fort Sumter, Mr. Kinsella publicly made the assertion that they could not be obtained, and that the first fighting would be in the streets of Northern cities.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New York *Weekly Review* advocates street music as exercising a good influence on the people, and propagating patriotic airs or melodies, by which the taste of even the lower classes may be somewhat refined.

A magnificent tobacco exchange is to be built at Petersburg, Virginia. The front is to be of ornamental iron, and the building will contain half a million of bricks.

Mr. R. Mushet states, in a letter to an English journal, that one of his improvements will, in conjunction with Bessemer's pneumatic process for producing steel or highly refined iron, return an annual revenue of one million dollars. He also states that "one of his patent processes alone is at present of more commercial value than all the patent processes (with two exceptions) collectively, for the improvement of iron and steel, taken out by others during the present century."

Mexican news reports that on the 29th a squad of Liberal cavalry penetrated to within seven miles of Vera Cruz, and after burning much property, and exchanging shots with the Imperial horsemen, slowly retired unpursued. Vigorous attempts are made by the Liberals to breed a pestilence among the French camps. Two hundred Indians were enrolled under Juarez's banner a few days ago, all splendidly armed and equipped.

Stewart, Ludlum & Co. have taken the contract for tunnelling Washington street, Chicago. Their price is $27,104,600.

A correspondent writes from Fort Halleck, Dakotah, that the air is as full of grasshoppers as it was two years ago this fall. When the wind blows from the southwest they fly with it. When from any other quarter they alight, covering the ground in places to the depth of an inch.

The Cincinnati Stock Exchange receive cable dispatches giving the London quotations of American securities.

A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper writes from Fort Abercrombie, Dacotah Territory, under the impression that he has found Paradise. He sets forth the charms of that part of the world as follows: No income tax; no internal revenue; no spies to see if you treat a friend on Sunday; no special police; no dog tax; no poll tax, school tax or bounty fund. And, to end with, the Indians and hail-breeds can't tell one greenback from another, so all our ones are twos.

An English Lord, wishing to do a little more than any of his brother aristocrats had done before him, went to the telegraph office in London and had his cigar lighted by an electric spark from Heath's Conjuring Gun Manufactory, at the other end of the cable. This feat cost him two hundred guineas, or $1,000 in gold.

The New York *News* says: "The Attorney General of the United States has instructed the District Attorney for the Western District of Missouri to dismiss all cases which have been brought there for the confiscation of property on account of alleged treason. Let the instructions be given throughout the Union!"

Advices from all sections of Virginia are to the effect that the corn crop this year will be a bountiful one—larger than any raised for ten years. Most of the farmers from ten to twelve barrels per acre, and in certain localities will produce fifteen to the acre. The oat crop was extraordinarily heavy, as will also be the potato crop.

It would seem as if we should never have an end of the Fenian troubles in New York. A report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Moffat mansion concern (Sweeny and Roberts,) is in circulation, in print, but not signed, making some very damaging disclosures as to the moneys certain people connected with the institution are said to have pocketed, in the shape of salaries, military expenditures, printing, etc., etc. It makes a great noise among the Fenians, but the rest of mankind do not appear to be much affected.

As an evidence of the loyalty of the South, General Gordon Granger says in his report to the President: "I found the people taking our currency and anxious to get it." If that is conclusive evidence of loyalty, the rebels who used to steal greenbacks from the Andersonville prisoners were devotedly loyal.

The discontent among the Canadian militia at their treatment by the provincial Government is increasing. Nearly the whole force have expressed their dissatisfaction with the service. Ten thousand troops, it is reported, are awaiting transportation in England for the colonies. Contracts for obtaining a large supply of American breech loaders will be made, but of what patent is not stated.

The expenses of the President's reception in New York are estimated at $45,000, which will be borne in great part, not by the city, but by the committee of rich merchants under whose auspices it was arranged. Alexander T. Stewart, Esq., who occupied the place next to the President in the procession through the streets and at Delmonico's, will pay the lion's share.

PERSONAL.

—Manager Jarrett, of the Boston Theatre, who has just returned from Europe, says the report that Jenny Lind was recently hissed at a London concert, is a base fabrication. We thought so. She is as popular as ever, and receives $3,000 for every public appearance she makes.

—The Prince of Wales's smoking room, at his estate, Frogmore, writes a *Home Journal* correspondent, is fitted up in splendid style and is one of the most luxurious apartments in the whole place. He has the choicest brands of cigars that can be obtained, and boxes of every kind that grow. His visitors, if they affect the pipe, are each supplied with new and costly meerschaums, as soon as they enter the estate, which pipes are never used again at Frogmore after the guests depart. The Prince is fond of the weed, and has taught the Princess to smoke *cigarettes*.

—In addition to the recent munificence of Mr. George Peabody to the Congregational Society of Georgetown, he has endowed the establishment of the Peabody Institute, at South Danvers, for the better accommodation of its library and lecture room.

—The New York *Tribune* says that Admiral Farragut would attract attention in a crowded thoroughfare, but his face would never say that he loved war, though it is one that an enemy might fear when anger flushed it, or kindled into a flame the latent fire of the eyes which give it an expression so kindly and so genial.

—Professor R. A. Whaples, a high dignitary of the Mason order in Kentucky, and well known as a musical composer, died at Memphis on the 20th ult., of cholera.

—The New York *Herald's* story about a reconciliation between General Thomas W. Sweeny and James Stephens, is pronounced a fabrication by the former gentleman's friends.

—Last Thursday, Master Thaddeus Lincoln, youngest son of the late President, was injured while pony riding on Washington street, Chicago. A runaway horse ca me past at a furious rate, and frightened the pony, which dashed down Washington street, and frightened the pony, which dashed away at top speed. Its rider was thrown off, and his foot being caught in the stirrups, he was dragged a considerable distance before it got released. He was seriously injured, but will recover.

—Mrs. Major Williams, formerly Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas, will not be able to attend the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Douglas monument. The two sons of the late Senator will be present.

—Samuel Plant, Esq., a well known merchant at St. Louis, Mo., died on the 30th ult.

—General Grant will be the guest of J. R. Jones, Esq., a wealthy citizen of Chicago, during his visit at that city.

—Bishop Staley, the "Reformed Catholic English Bishop" at the Sandwich Islands, refused to permit Rev. Mr. Parker, who conducted the religious services at the Palace at the funeral of Queen of Hawaii, to officiate at the tomb, because it was removed from Romish rites. Two of the ladies protested against this conduct, and the next Sabbath worshipped with Rev. Mr. Parker, rather than in their own Reformed Catholic Cathedral. There is much excitement in the foreign community respecting the affair.

—During the session of the Congressional Convention of the Fourth District, Michigan, at Grand Haven, after Mr. Ferry had received a unanimous renomination, Mr. T. D. Gilbert, President of the National Bank at Grand Rapids, read a letter from Mr. Ferry, dated August 9th, and which enclosed a draft for $2,000, the amount of his extra pay voted by Congress, and which he desired should be used for the benefit of the soldiers of the District, subject to the disposal of this Convention. Mr. Gilbert also read the letter, acknowledging the receipt of the draft, and stated that in accordance with the request of Mr. Ferry, he had not made the fact of the donation known until the Convention had made its nomination.

—Major General Tillson has been ordered to return to duty as Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs in Georgia. This does not indicate the removal of Gen. Howard.

—It is noted, as one of the vicissitudes of life, that among the vast crowd that witnessed the Presidential ovation in Broadway, was old General Paez, ex-President of Venezuela, himself the recipient of a not dissimilar popular demonstration four years since. Then, he was a great man; now only a poor old man scarcely recognized by any one, and almost lost in the crowd.

Secretary Stanton.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says that in consequence of the publicity given to the Smithson case, "despite the reticence of the government, the courts of the District are already threatened with a surfeit of business growing out of suits against this official. Summonses in suits for damages representing sums varying from $10,000 to $50,000 have already been issued, and others are threatened."

The same correspondent says: "A number of suits against the same personage have been commenced in Pittsburgh and other parts of the country. It is, however, but proper to warn parties who consider themselves aggrieved by Mr. Stanton's official conduct during the war, that there need be no haste in getting their claims into court. The principle that is to determine the personal responsibility of officers of the government for extra legal conduct during the war will be settled in the Smithson case, which will probably be tried in November—and then other aggrieved parties can guide themselves by that decision, and save delays and costs to themselves."

CAN'T BEHAVE THEMSELVES AT ONCE.—There is both wit and point in the apology a Southern woman makes for the ill-behavior of the people of her section, since they were beaten in the war:

We are in exactly the same position as the little boy whose father had given him a severe whipping, and then told him to stop crying immediately. The little fellow gave three or four loud screams; the father applied the rod again; whereupon the child stopped crying, and looked piteously into his sire's face, saying: "Pa, you are mighty hard on a fellow; do you expect me to cease off all at once?"

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL
FOR THE
Political Campaign.

The political campaign in which the electors of Pennsylvania are engaged is the most momentous in our political history—paralleled only by the military campaign which ended in the overthrow of the rebel armies. From recent startling indications it is evident that, although its military power was overthrown, the rebellion itself was not suppressed. The conflict has been renewed at the ballot-box—and happy will it be for our land if it be confined to the peaceful means placed in the hands of every elector.

The revolutionary attitude of the President, and the combinations that are forming in his support, are well calculated to excite the gravest fears and create alarm where before there was confidence in the future peace and prosperity of our rescued country. The issue no less now than when the armies of the Union and Rebellion were marshaled on the bloody field, involves the future of the Republic. On the vigilance of the loyal masses will depend the Government throughout the conflict, depends the question whether the fruits of that conflict and of the victory shall be lost or preserved.

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A Lake With a Hole in the Bottom.

Ottawa lake, in Whiteford, Monroe county, Michigan, is about two miles long and a half a mile wide, and about forty feet deep, when full, in the deepest part. It discharges a large amount of water in the spring through its outlet, which forms the north branch of the Ottawa creek at Sylvania. This lake has been nearly dry three or four times within the last thirty years. At such times a whirlpool is seen in the center, into which cakes of ice and other floating articles are drawn and disappear; and if you are near this whirlpool, you will hear the roar of the waterfall. In the winter of 1862-3 the ice over the whirlpool was so thin that when the water is low was broken, and cakes of it thrown on the other ice by air escaping from below, and the lake settled about five inches in twelve hours. Samuel Stacy and others were on the lake at the time, and some boys were skating near the very spot when the bursting up of the ice occurred. There is an abundance of fish in the lake, and some pike have recently been caught weighing fourteen pounds. The most mysterious part of the mystery is the throwing up of the ice. Can any one explain the mystery?

The Ensuing Cotton Crop.

The celebrated Dr. Forbes, Commissioner for the Government of India, places his figure for the growing crop at 1,200,000 bales. The Doctor obtained his information, from which he deduced the probable amount of crop, by means of travel through the Southern States.

Doctor Forbes's report will be accepted as the guide of the India Government and its planting community, but in England no opposed is that country to short crop estimates. It is not likely the Doctor's statement will have any effect just now, and in fact ever since the newspapers in May last, it has been impossible to make the English manufacturers believe one word from this side of reference to a short crop, and they have therefore sent on their own agents in considerable numbers to survey the prospects for themselves.

War Democrats.

General Hiram Walbridge, a leading war Democrat in New York, briefly and tersely addresses his brother Democrats, concluding as follows:

"In short, I hold that Congress is substantially right, the President generally wrong, in the contest which has arisen between them; and I propose to aid and sustain those who sustain Congress and oppose the President, until the controversy which now convulses the Republic shall have been brought to a final issue.

"Never doubting that such issue will be the logical consequence of the victories achieved by Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan, I respectfully solicit your concurrence in securing it."

New Senator for New Hampshire.

Governor Smyth, of New Hampshire, has appointed Hon. George G. Fogg, of Concord, U. S. Senator, to fill out the unexpired term of the Hon. Daniel Clark, of Manchester, recently made District Judge, in place of the late Hon. Matthew Harvey. Mr. Fogg graduated at Dartmouth College, and after practicing at the bar became editor of the *Independent Democrat* in 1847, and continued his connection with it until his appointment in 1855 as the post of Resident Minister to Switzerland, as the successor of the late John Fay. During his absence in this appointment he had been four years Reporter of the Supreme Judicial Court in New Hampshire. He is an able and a reliable man, highly esteemed in New Hampshire, and worthy of the trust reposed in him.

A Passage in History Corrected.

General Dix has had the exclusive credit of the famous dispatch to the naval commander at New Orleans: "If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: At the time the dispatch was written, General Dix was Secretary of War and Judge Black was Attorney General. When General Dix received the news of the rebel demonstrations at New Orleans, he went to Judge Holt in much perplexity, seeking his advice. In answer to his anxious question "What shall I do?" the bold and patriotic Attorney General at once dictated the words of the famous dispatch. It seemed too strong to the Secretary of War, and he remarked: "Judge, you really send that order?" "Yes, sir!" firmly replied Judge Holt, and the noble dispatch, which has made General Dix so famous, was sent. But the credit of it belongs to Judge Holt and not to General Dix.

GOV. PIERPOINT.—A Richmond letter to the *Herald* says: The opinion prevails here almost universally that Governor Pierpoint will be impeached next winter by the Legislature, or deposed by the convention which is likely to assemble, for his reckless and unjustifiable exercise of the pardoning power. A glaring instance of this sort is furnished in his pardon recently of a negro named Long, who was sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen years for the killing of a lady named Mrs. Hilleard, at Portsmouth on the occasion of the celebration of the downfall of the Civil Rights bill a few months ago. The negro was pardoned three days after his confinement, and without a shadow of justification. The petition of a few radicals in Portsmouth and Norfolk. Far from feeling any remorse for the murder of this inoffensive lady, he laid it entirely behind to carry out the work he inaugurated.

THE LOST SHIP MONARCH OF THE SEAS.—Admiral Halstead, of Liverpool, in London, has received a letter from the Admiralty, in reference to the Monarch of the Seas, the emigrant ship which sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 19th of March last, with seven hundred and fifty-eight souls on board, and has not been heard of since. On the 21st of July last, Mr. T. K. Martin, Master Attendant at Devonport Yard, forwarded to the Admiral Superintendent a paper taken out of a bottle which, having by some means passed from the hands of a boy of the Sonia tug, had until then remained unopened. The paper bore the following: "Monarch of the Seas—left Liverpool on the 19th March, May 2—no wind. Short of provisions and no water—dismasted in a gale on the 3d of April, lat. 25.20 north, long. 67.8 west. Will be condemned as passenger." The letter from the Admiralty, addressed to the Committee for managing affairs of Lloyd's, states that Mrs. Johnson, mother of William Johnson, who was on board the Monarch of the Seas, has identified the handwriting on the paper as being that of her son.

A PIRA FOR AMUSEMENT.—The *Atlantic Monthly* for September, contains the following: "The whole department of amusements—certainly one of the most important in education—has been by the Church made a sort of outlaws' ground, to be taken possession of and held by all sorts of spiritual ragamuffins, and then the faults and shortcomings resulting from this arrangement have been held up and insisted on as reasons why no Christian should ever venture into it. If the Church would set herself to amuse her young folks, instead of discussing doctrines and metaphysical half-splitting, she would prove herself a true mother and not a hard-visaged step-dame. Let her keep this department, so powerful and so difficult to manage, in what are morally the strongest hands, instead of giving it up to the weakest."

FREEMASONRY IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans *Times* says: "Albert Pike, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council (Ancient-Concil of the World) for the Southern jurisdiction of the United States and the Grand Orient, which answers unto thirty-two degrees forty-six minutes thirty-three seconds north latitude, has sent commissioners to Brothers John T. Monroe, William M. Perkins and Samuel M. Todd, as Honorary Sovereign Grand Inspectors General and Honorary Members of the Supreme Council, with full powers to act, during absence of active members in Louisiana.

"It is also made their duty to call a Convention of all members of the order of equal rank resident to the State, to select twenty-one Princes of the Royal Secret, to be active members of the Grand Consistory, so that they may enter upon the discharge of their duties as prescribed by the statutes of the Supreme Council. The Convention will be called at the earliest possible day."

The Situation at the South.

A letter from a prominent gentleman in New Orleans, to Rev. Dr. Stone, a clergyman of Boston, gives a vivid description of the fatal assault upon the Rev. Mr. Horton, who acted as chaplain of the Free State Convention, which closes with the following impressive language:

"In

The Daily Commercial

PASSION PAST.

Were I a boy, with a boy's heart-beat
At a glance now of her rapid gait down the street,
At a gesture where she had entered and gone,
At a page her hand had written on—
Would all be with me as it was before?
No, never! no, no, never!

Were I a man, with man's pulse-throb,
Breath hard and fierce, held down like a sob,
Touch, yet bearing her lightest word,
Filled full with only her garment stirred;
Would I pour my life like wine on her door?
No, no, never! never, never!
Never any more.

Gray and withered, wrinkled and marred,
I have gone through the fire and come out unscarred,
With the fringe of manhood on me yet,
With the time to remember, no wish to forget:
But could she rekindle the pangs I bore?—
No, never! thank God, never!
Never any more.

Old and wrinkled, withered and gray,—
And yet if her light steps passed to-day,
Should see her face all aglow, all amaze,
And say,—"Heaven loved thee, whom I olved long
Has kept for me the key of my heart's door,
Let it ever, and forever,
Ay, forevermore.

MISS MULOCK.

LYNCHING A NEGRO IN MICHIGAN.

A Horrible Scene.

The Hanging by a Mob of John Taylor, the Octoroon, who Attempted to Murder the Buck family.

[From the Jackson, Mich., Sentinel.]

John Taylor, the octoroon who attempted to murder the Buck family at Delhi, Michigan, on Friday night, met a speedy punishment for his diabolical crime at Mason, on Monday night. It will be recollected that he attempted the murder of the wife, mother and daughter-in-law of Mr. Buck, and then escaped. None of the family have yet died, but it is thought that the daughter cannot recover. After his capture he was lodged in jail at Mason, the shire town of Ingham county. On Monday night, at about nine o'clock, twenty men, armed with rifles, marched into the quiet village of Mason, and proceeded to the county jail. They were followed by twenty more armed with revolvers. They were under command of one Geo. Norton, of Delhi. They approached the jail, and were met by Sheriff Moody. They acquainted the sheriff with their mission, stating that they wished to get possession of the negro. The sheriff and Deputy protested against their action. The crowd then rushed up the stairs to the door; three of them seized the sheriff and held him. A ladder was they brought, and the door of the negro's cell knocked off. He was then taken out, when some of the mob proposed to shoot him on the spot, others that he be hung there. Sheriff Moody came forward and stated that as they had taken from his custody the negro, they could not hang him there, and requested them to take him elsewhere. The captain of the gang spoke and said, out of respect to the citizens of Mason and the Sheriff, they would go somewhere to execute the culprit. They then retired to a place about half a mile northwest of the village, near the railroad, and halted in front of a thorn-apple tree. A fire was kindled, a rope thrown over a limb of the tree, and the noose adjusted around the prisoner's neck. A ring was then formed, and Mr. Buck permitted Captain Taylor, as he addressed the crime with which he was charged, but denied that he had ever killed any one. The poor wretch trembled in every limb, and so great was his fright that he once fainted. He soon revived, upon being further questioned stated that he had threatened to kill a man at Pulaski but did not carry out his threat. He was prepared for execution. He asked Buck's witness for what he had done.

No one here called for a minister to pray in behalf.

The negro; no one responded; a call was made for some professing Christian to offer prayer. Still no response, when a low, unknown fellow named Cook, or Keon Rapids, came forward, and said he would pray for the d nigger. He then began a blasphemous address in the shape of a prayer, concluding by saying he hoped that if the nigger went to heaven God would put him among the niggers there, but that he hoped the negro would go to where all niggers ought to go. When this sketch was finished his blasphemous harangue, no one shouted for the Captain to give the word. The Captain was not to be found. The lieutenant was then called upon, and he stated he done all he should, and declined to have anything further to do with the matter. He then stepped forward and said he would take charge of the affair. He then counted one, two, three, and gave the word. The rope was quickly pulled and the body of the would-be murderer was swinging in the air. Not a muscle moved nor were there signs of life after he was pulled up. It was thought he died before the words were given, he frightened to death. The body hung for fifteen minutes, when he was cut down. Several fired to shoot at the body while hanging, but were restrained. The lynchers then proceeded to the grave at the foot of the tree, in which they proposed to bury the body. The owner of the hand came forward and protested against the burial, and the corpse was taken in charge by an undertaker and carried off. Thus ends the last act in the drama. The whole affair was characterized by inhumanity and lawlessness, the victim being unmercifully dragged to his death by his fiendly lynchers.

The people of Mason are justly indignant at such lawlessness, and censure the lynchers. The negro was guilty of a heinous crime, but there is law for the punishment of such offenses, and would have been inflicted the full rigor of the law. We are told that the mob was composed men who belong to the worst order of society, ignorant and depraved, and that the execution carried on more on account of the spirit of than revenge. The citizens of Mason have enough of mob law, and we hope lynchers will be dealt with as they deserve, learn that efforts are being made to capture ringleaders in this barbarous affair. We if they may be apprehended and punished. stated the negro was not of sound mind, his conduct from the beginning of the ody denotes imbecility.

VID PICTURE OF A TERRIBLE SCENE.

E NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE AS SEEN.

-Attorney General Durant, of Louisiana, was driven from New Orleans on the after- that the late loyal Convention was dispers- by the bowie knives and revolvers of the siana rebels, is now in Philadelphia. He the Crescent city at the outbreak of friends, knew that his life was in jeopardy, on the noon of that fatal Convention. Mr. Durant gentleman of standing, and under two ad- istrations performed the responsible duties torney General of that State. His family d him in Philadelphia but a day or two His reputation and character as a gentle- are national, and as the truth of his state- s will be questioned by no one, whether cating the policy of Mr. Johnson or those e late martyred Lincoln, a large number of ns of Philadelphia, learning of his pres- in the city, invited him last Tuesday eve- to address the Union League on the sub- of the late murders of Union men in New ns. The invitation was accepted, and in that a large number of people might list- Mr. Durant, his address was made from ortico of the Union League House. speech was one of peculiar impressiveness sloquence, and we regret we have not room entire. The following vivid picture of the ty massacre is well calculated to stir the t of every patriot in the land:

the morning of July 30th, in all her beauty, e Crescent City, and the American flag d over it, a guarantee of protection. An rican General and an American army were to protect the people. As on the evening battle of Prague, there came a sound of it. The streets were filled with ruffians rmed police, headed by that grimge of ri- the Mayor of New Orleans. A peaceable rican citizen, bearing the national flag, ired upon the streets, was stricken down, this loyal Convention, legally assembled, dispersed. The American flag floated over , and an American General was there. ieutenant-at-arms, sent out to summon ab- members, was shot in the back. He had a Union soldier, and was born in Louisi- He was placed in a carriage and driven d it, is plainly seen at thirty rods dis-

A Great Texan Lawsuit.

wsuit has been commenced by the new State Government to regain a sum of illions and twenty-five thousand dollars Spencer E. H. Nicholls, a financial agent late rebel State Government. It appears icholls has failed to account for cotton ited States Texas bonds to that amount, at the returns in the State Treasury him a defaulter even after allowing for sible payments to the Richmond author- and others. It appears that Nicholls claims the general break up on the close of r his agents everywhere appropriated ds and cotton in their possession, and d to render any account. The law au- ies, however, claims that Nichols is re- ble for the acts of his agents, and are to law with him on the subject. Whether w State Government has anything the law suit remains to be seen.

NEEDLE GUN.—George Alfred Townsend ypically *literateur*, is now in Europe. ng from Frankfort-on-the-Main, he ex- ore of the exaggerations concerning the e gun, as follows: "This morning I had ny hand for the first time; it was by the War Department at Washington by ior Wright, our Minister at Berlin, now temporarily. All the American officers d have been pronounce against it. It is ard to be handled, cannot be fired rapidly be held against the thigh and pointed by ect. For close fighting it is valuable as a on, but at long distances the Springfield s more destructive. The cause of its effi- y here seems to have been the deadening brutal manner of warfare. The needle doubtless been described to you ere as doubtless used with It is very heavy, and always used with ayonet fixed before going into action; the ayonet fixed before going into action; the d to the breech, which must be manipulated ad the breech, which must be manipulated d it, is plainly seen at thirty rods dis-

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Rev. JOHN KIRKWOOD, LL. D.
GEORGE D. WALKER, A. B.
Rev EDSALL FERRIER, A. M.
E. M. TWINING, A. M.
The next session will open on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1866. It is of great importance that students attend from the very beginning of the Term. All arrangements for Board, Rooms, &c. and the settlement of College bills, should be attended to in advance. College exercises will begin promptly on the day appointed.
Tuition to those not on Scholarships, $100 per term. Board and Room from $4 00 to $5 00 per week.
For further information, address the President at Canonsburg, or the Vice President at Washington.
au23-s&dawtd

INSTITUTE OF
Practical Drawing, Surveying, and Civil and Mining Engineering.
21 FIFTH STREET, over the Allegheny Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. Institute open from October 1 until April 1st. It costs about $25 to be a good Draughtsman, $35 to be a Practical Surveyor, and $60 to be a good Practical Civil Engineer. For a circular apply at the Institute, or at W. S. HAVEN'S, corner Wood and Third streets. Drawing Class as usual.
aug4-2m-eod A. VANDERNAILLEN, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
(FRENCH AND ENGLISH.)
For Young Ladies, Boarding and Day Pupils, No. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Will re-open on THURSDAY, September 20.
Board and tuition, per annum.....$400
do do do for two or more sisters (each).. 400
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAME D'HERVILLY,
angl-yr-eod Principal.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—The Fall Session of H. M. TWINING'S
Seminary for Young Ladies,
Will open on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, in DIAMOND STREET, opposite the Court House.
au30-eod

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING in the
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,
TROY, N. Y.
The next Annual Session begins Sept. 12th. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof CHAS. DROWNE, Director, Troy, New York.
aug6-eod3m

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PA.
The next session of this Academy commences THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1866. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific and Classical education. The Buildings in extent and appearance, and in luxury and healthfulness of situation, are unsurpassed by any school buildings in the country. Classes of every department, study in their private rooms. Circulars containing further information may be obtained of the following patrons of the Academy in Pittsburgh: Col. David Campbell, Messrs. Isaac Jones, Jas. Marshall, C. H. Paulson, Walter Bryant, George Bingham, Robert Pickey, jr., S. Willock, Francis Seiders, Joseph Woodwell, James W. Woodwell, Joseph McKnight, Samuel McKnight and Aaron Brawdy, or of
Col. THEO. HYATT,
au6-1m President of the Penn'a. Mil. Academy.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
Will begin its First Session
On the 11th September Next.
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.
Box 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SMITH, No. 120 Fourth street. au11-tf

MT. AUBURN
YOUNG LADIES'
INSTITUTE.
This School has just concluded its Tenth year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from the commencement. For the last two years the daily average attendance has been more than two hundred, and many have been refused admittance for want of accommodation.
A New Building
is now under contract, to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the Fall Session in September, and it is hoped that hereafter all can be received as pupils who apply.
The Library, Apparatus and Cabinet are receiving yearly, valuable additions, and the purpose is kept steadily in view, to furnish every facility for a thorough course of instruction.
The Faculty consists of four male and eleven female teachers, all experienced instructors in their several departments.
The School is fully graded from the Preparatory department, through the entire course of Academical and Classical studies.
For pamphlets and catalogues, address
I. H. WHITE,
25 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.
au11-1 sep22

TO CONTRACTORS.
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R.R
Letting to Oil City,
OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co.,
PITTSBURGH, AUG. 28, 1866.
TO CONTRACTORS—
Railway Letting.
The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will receive proposals at their office on Penn street, in the city of Pittsburgh, up to 4 o'clock P. M., of Tuesday, September 25th, for the graduation, Masonry, Ballasting and Ties required on about forty-five mile sections of road extending northward from Brady's Bend.
Maps, profiles, plans and specifications of the work will be ready for exhibition by the 10th of September next.
The line is marked on the ground sufficient for examination by contractors, though not yet completely run in.
Any further information in regard to the work can be had on application in person, or by letter, to the subscriber.
au29-tw F. WRIGHT, Chief Eng.

HOWARD'S
LIVERY STABLE,
FIRST STREET ABOVE SMITHFIELD,
NEAR MONONGAHELA HOUSE.
Carriages, Barouches, Buggies and Saddle Horses for hire. Horses kept at Livery.
au17 HOWARD & SON, Proprietors.

POT ASH IN CASKS PRIME
POT ASH in store and for sale by
au2 JNO. B. CANFIELD & SON.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. P. HESS.....Director.
Third week of the Fashionably Inaugurated Season. Engagement Extraordinary. The Director has effected an engagement with the GREAT STAR OF THE EAST,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
Who will make her First Appearance in Pittsburgh, on MONDAY EVENING, September 3d, when she will favor our citizens with her unequalled impersonation of Buckstone's beautiful imaginary
CYNTHIA.
In the delightful romance of
FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
Supported by nearly the entire strength of the excellent Opera House Company. In active preparation Miss Western's great dramatic version of Mrs. Wood's
EAST LYNNE, OR THE ELOPEMENT.
Friday. Benefit of Miss Western.
Saturday afternoon, Grand Matinee.

POSTPONEMENT
THE GRAND NATIONAL
CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Soldiers' and Sailors'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
Under the Auspices of the
Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
At Grover's Theater,
SPECIAL NOTICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1866.
A large number of the Tickets remaining unsold it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until
Thursday, October 11th, '66,
At which time it will positively occur.
The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country, that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.
$300,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—73,000 Presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the soldier's and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund, $2,500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.
List of Presents to be Awarded.
1 do between M and N.....5,000
1 Two-story brick residence, 10th st., between M and N.....5,000
2 Fine city Lots on 7th St., north.....4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses and Harness complete.....4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring.....3,000
1 Set Diamonds complete, (Pin, Ear Rings and Ring).....1,000
1 Grand Piano, (Steinway's).....1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set.....1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each.....5,000
10 do $400 each.....4,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each.....20,000
50 Ladies' do $125 each.....6,250
3 Grand Melodeons, $700 each.....1,000
60 amer. Case Sil. Watches, $75 each.....6,000
75 Rings do $40 each.....3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $250 each.....7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 to $200 each.....2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each.....4,000
20 do do $75 each.....1,500
20 Silver Plated Tea Sets, $75 each.....1,500
50 Silver Casters, $25 each.....1,250
5,000 Gents' Suits, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each.....37,000
10,000 Tea & table spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each.....25,000
10,000 Gents' Pants, $3 to $5 each.....30,000
40,434 Books, cutlery, engrav's, &c. to $5 each.....50,000
Total.....$255,000
The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theater, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed for this audience to superintend the same.
Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them, until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward the tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels. Book and Music stores in the city, and at the fresh quarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their hearty support, and hereby assist in relieving the wants of the Orphans of our fallen comrades.
MANAGING DIRECTORS.
MAJ. H. A. HALL, Pres't soldiers and Sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART, Maj. M. H. ALBERGER
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Treasurer, J. B. HUTCHINSON, Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.
All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.
Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office Order, Draft, Express, or Registered Letters.
In every case send the name and Post Office address County and State of each person subscribing, and enclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert, Washington, D. C., Lock Box No. 37.
REFER BY PERMISSION, TO
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MANAGING DIRECTORS.
MAJ. H. A. HALL, Pres't soldiers and Sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART, Maj. M. H. ALBERGER
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Treasurer, J. B. HUTCHINSON, Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.
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MISS H. DE LEE.....MANAGERESS.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMPANY.
FIRST NIGHT OF
Miss Annette Ince,
The Meteor of the California Stage,
Who is engaged
For Six Nights Only.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3, 1866,
Knowles's beautiful play of
THE HUNCHBACK.
JULIA.....MISS ANNETTE INCE.
Overture.....Orchestra.
To conclude with
THE LIMERICK BOY.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Parquette.....50
Reserved Seats in Parquette and Dress Circle.....75
Family Circle.....25
Gallery.....25
Private Boxes.....$5 00
Doors open ½ before 7, to begin ¼ before 8 o'clock

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Have just received a splendid lot of
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PUFFED MUSLINS, MARSEILLES
MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,
FINE FANS, NECKLACES,
NEW STYLES FANCY JEWELRY.

Just received a full line of
ALEXANDRE'S,
Courvoisier's and Jouvin's
KID GLOVES.
The "Star" Shirt---All Sizes.
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Having fitted up a new work shop in connection with our store fo the Repairing of Watches exclusively, and having the advantage of good light and the best tools now in use, with a large force of
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We are enabled now to do work on Chronometer, Duplex or Patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner to our Customers. All fine watches closely regulated by our
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Has just received from New York auctions full lines of
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RIBBONS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.,
Which are offered at prices to meet the times.
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FUR AND WOOL HATS,
IN FULL STOCK, CHEAP.
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JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE.
46 ACRES OF LAND,
Only 2 miles from the city, on the Noblestown Plank Road, within 10 minutes' walk of Broadhead Station, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The land is beautifully situated for country residences, and for beauty of scenery cannot be surpassed in Allegheny county. The formation of the hills is such that by any considerable division into lots, each would have the advantage of the scenery.
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FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS,
In full operation and paying well.
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No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
AN AMBROTYPE GALLERY,
Occupying one of the best locations in the city, and having a good run of custom. Immediate possession can be given.
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FOR SALE—
That desirable lot, No. 291, on North avenue, Allegheny city, having a front of 40 feet on the Avenue by 80 feet in depth, on which is a TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING containing 8 rooms with finished attic. Hot and cold water and gas fixtures. House in complete repair.
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FOR SALE—SCULLY'S SPRINGS.
12 acres of Bottom Land, situated in Chartiers Valley, 3½ miles from Bank of the city via Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad, and accessible by good driving roads, including the celebrated Mineral Spring, known as "Scully's Spring." Analysis of the mineral ingredients of the water will be readily appreciated on an examination of a scientific analysis of Dr. Wm. Meade. A pamphlet containing the analysis can be obtained on application to
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
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FOR SALE—Dwelling House and
STORE ROOM. That desirable lot, No. 32 Fourth street, between Market and Forty Second, having a front of 20 feet on Fourth street, by 81 feet deep, on which is a substantial THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING. The first floor consists of the Hall, and a large first-class Store room. The Second and Third stories are finished, and conveniently arranged for a dwelling of six Rooms with finished Attic. The Store room is leased until April 1st, 1867, at $600 per annum. Possession of the Dwelling can be had at once.
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Brandies and Wine Bitters,
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These Wines and Brandies are offered to the people of Pennsylvania, for the first time, and we claim a superiority for them over many of the best foreign importation, especially our Mound Vineyard or Still Champagne. Our Wines being perfectly pure are well suited for Medical and Sacramental purposes. They consist of Hock, Sherry, Port, Angelica, (sacred) Mound Vineyard." Also, Sparkling Champagne, Pure Grape Brandy, Sauserain Wine Bitters, for sale in the wood or in the case, by
CARMICK & CO., Sole Agents,
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E. B. MATTHEWS,
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Also, always on hand MACHINERY for the manufacture of all kinds of Brooms and Broom Brushes Office and Salesroom, 325 Liberty street, Pittsburgh Pa. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester. jan2-ly

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200 CASES CANNED PEACHES,
In Store, and for sale by
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NATIONAL BANK
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Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.
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Keep constantly on hand
Cotton Factory Oil, Dark Machinery Oil,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Warehouse, 83 Third street. my1

NOTICE.
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The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus for removing and preventing the formation of scale, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.
Special attention given to correspondents.
For information apply to
CURTIS S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets,
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JOS. S. FINCH.
JOS. S. FINCH, RYE WHISKY.
SUCCESSOR TO
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 125, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
ap16-6m

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C., August 16th, 1866.
AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD
is to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon U. S. A., President. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A., Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York City, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.
Applicants must be over 21 years of age and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the service during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensible prerequisite to appointment.
There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28th, 1866.
JOS. K. BARNES,
au13-eod10d5 Surgeon General, U. S. A.

CURTIS & HARVEY'S Celebrated
English Diamond Grain
GUNPOWDER,
Just received, 6 dox 1 lb. cans assorted grain, at
au11 JAMES BOWN'S, 136 Wood St.

INSURANCE.

STOP AND LOOK AT THIS!
THE GREAT EASTERN
Detective Horse and Live Stock
Insurance Company,
Chartered by State of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL.....$100,000
Insures Horses, Mules, and neat Cattle against losses resulting from Theft and Death—by fire, accident, or natural causes. Principal Office, 108 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Presid't—Col. C. Fraley, Pottsville, Pa.
Vice Pres

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Arrival and Departure of the Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and Q'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Day Express..... 3:00 a m	Fast Line..... 3:30 a m
Wall's No. 6..... 6:30 a m	Wall's No. 1..... 7:30 a m
Altoona Accom..... 7:40 a m	Brinton No. 1..... 7:50 a m
Cincinnati Ex..... 8:30 a m	Wall's No. 2..... 9:30 a m
Wall's No. 2..... 10:00 a m	Johnstown ac..... 9:40 a m
Wall's No. 3..... 11:30 a m	Baltimore Exp..... 1:20 p m
Johnstown Accm..... 1:30 p m	Phila. Express..... 1:50 p m
Braddock No. 1..... 3:30 p m	New York Exp..... 2:05 p m
Phila. Express..... 4:00 p m	Wall's No. 4..... 4:00 p m
Wall's No. 5..... 4:50 p m	Braddock No. 1..... 5:50 p m
Wall's No. 6..... 7:00 p m	Wall's No. 5..... 7:00 p m
Fast Line..... 10:15 p m	Altoona acc and
Wall's No. 6..... 10:50 p m	King's train..... 10:15 p m
	Day Express..... 10:50 p m
	*daily, all others Sundays excepted.

The church train leaves Wall's station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m.

Atlantic and Great Western R. R.
(see advertisement.)

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.	Arrives.
Chicago Express..... 2:05 a m	Chicago Express..... 2:30 a m
Cleveland Exp..... 2:05 a m	Cleveland Exp..... 2:30 a m
Erie & Ygn Exp..... 2:05 a m	Chicago Express..... 10:40 a m
Ct & Whlg Ac..... 11:00 a m	Cleveland Exp..... 11:00 a m
Chicago Ex Mail.. 3:45 a m	Chicago Express..... 3:50 p m
Ct & Wheel'g Ex.. 4:15 p m	Cleveland Exp..... 4:30 p m
Chicago Express.. 2:10 p m	Erie & Yg n Exp.. 8:30 p m
Wheeling Express 8:30 p m	Chicago Express.. 8:30 p m
Chicago Express.. 11:00 p m	Ct & Whlg Exp.... 9:20 p m

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS FROM ALLEGHENY.

Leave at 6:30 a m, 9:00 a m, 10:00 a m, 11:30 a m, 1:30 p m, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, 6:45 and 10:15 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:00 a m	Mail..... 9:00 a m
Express..... 3:00 p m	Express..... 10:00 a m
W Newton Accm.. 6:10 p m	W Newton Accm.. 8:30 a m
1st M Kees Accm.. 11:00 a m	1st M'cKeesport.. 6:30 a m
2d " 3:30 p m	2d " 2:40 p m
Braddock's Accm.. 4:10 p m	Braddock's..... 2:40 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
1st Kiskim's Ac.. 6:30 a m	1st Kiskim's Ac.. 12:20 p m
Mail (to and from Mahoning)..... 7:00 a m	Mail (to and from Mahoning)..... 6:00 p m
1st Hulton Accm.. 9:00 a m	1st Hulton Accm.. 12:30 a m
Parnassus ..... 11:00 a m	Parnassus ..... 2:00 p m
2d Kiskim's ac.. 1:30 p m	2d Kiskim's A ... 5:30 p m
2d Hulton Accm.. 2:30 p m	2d Hulton Accm.. 4:40 p m
Exp. to & from Mahoning.. 4:00 p m	Exp. to and from Mahoning..... 10:35 a m
3d Hulton Accm.. 4:45 p m	3d Hulton Accm.. 6:30 p m
4th " 6:20 p m	4th " 9:15 a m
Soda Works.....	Soda Works..... 8:00 p m

Parkersburg Steamers
DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday..... 11 A. M.	Bayard,
Wednesday..... 11 A. M.	Forest City,
Thursday..... 11 A. M.	Bayard,
Saturday..... 11 A. M.	Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday..... 4 P. M.	Emma Graham,
Saturday..... 4 P. M.	Julia,

Monongahela River Packets.
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning..... 8 A. M.	Evening..... 6 P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily..... 3 P. M.	James Rees

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE.

Annual Demonstration of the Fire Department—Eight Companies in the Procession—Creditable Display.

The annual display of the Fire Department of this city took place on Saturday, and although three of the largest and finest equipped companies declined to participate, the demonstration was very creditable. The interest manifested by the public in the parade was fully equal to that of any similar occasion, the streets along the route being crowded with men, women and children. About half-past ten o'clock the procession was formed in the following order, and passed over the route previously designated:

THE PROCESSION.

Carriages, containing the Assistant Chief Engineers and members of the Firemen's Association, followed by Smith's Brass Band.

Chief Engineer John H. Hare on horseback.

THE COLUMBIA HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, (the only representative of that city,) of Allegheny, as guests of the Allegheny of this city, were accorded the right of the procession. The members, seventy-two in number, dressed in meeting red shirts, black pants, white belt and blue fire hats of the New York pattern, drew their new and beautiful hose carriage, which was gaily decked with ribbons and flowers. On the top of the carriage was a canopy formed of red, white and blue silk, in which sat a little girl. The ladder truck, which had been repainted for the occasion, was drawn by six sorrel horses, prettily decorated, wearing red caps, blue shirts and black pants. The company never appeared to better advantage.

THE ALLEGHENY.

Preceded by the Washington Cornet Band, followed. The members dressed in black coats and pants, white vests, red firemen's hats and capes, drew their hose carriage. The steamer was drawn by six black horses, and was handsomely ornamented with flowers and wreaths.

THE EAGLE.

a juvenile organization, with a small band engine, followed the Allegheny, but the little fellows soon became tired, and withdrew from the procession.

THE NEPTUNE

came next, and was headed by the Great Eastern Brass Band of Allegheny. The members were dressed in red shirts, blue hats, black pants and white belts, and drew the hose carriage which was covered with wreaths of flowers. A small boy, enveloped in the flag, occupied the seat. The engine was drawn by six grey horses, and was also ornamented with flowers.

THE ATLANTA

was led by Mr. N. Young's Brass Band of Sandusky City, Ohio. Mr. Young formerly resided in this city, where he was well known as the leader of "Young's Band." During the route he was presented with a beautiful wreath of flowers, which he was compelled to wear on his shoulders. The members of the Niagara, in black pants, red shirts and black hats, marched four abreast, and were followed by the hose carriage drawn by four gray horses. The engine, drawn by six spirited horses, was handsomely ornamented.

THE INDEPENDENT HOSE COMPANY

Of the Ninth ward, headed by a martial band, came next. The firemen were dressed in black pants and hats and red shirts, and were a fine looking body of men. They are en leavoring to procure a steamer, and will probably succeed in doing so before the next parade.

THE RELIEF

Made an excellent display. The Fire-wardens of the Company were out in force, and wore black hats and red capes. The Great Western Brass Band, in their new and handsome uniforms, followed. The members of the Company were dressed in their new equipments—red shirts, black pants, white belts and belts—and drew the hose carriage, which was beautifully decorated with the National colors. Four small boys, wearing straw caps, red shirts and black pants, occupied seats on the carriage. The steamer was drawn by four bay horses, and was handsomely ornamented.

THE STEWART HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY

Occupied the rear of the procession. The ladder truck was festooned with flowers and ribbons, and the sides were ornamented with two large medallion pictures of President Lincoln and General Grant. Five members occupied seats on the truck, and were dressed in red shirts, black pants, and blue caps. The truck was drawn by two white mules belonging to the Company.

Although the route was very long, the companies passed over it in order, and were cordially received, particularly in Allegheny, Federal and Ohio streets being literally crowded with people. The demonstration was a success, and if the entire department had participated, it would doubtless have been a grander affair. The Eagle declined to turn out, as the company have made arrangements to visit Philadelphia next month. The Duquesne and Vigilant have not recovered, financially, from their late excursions and receptions, and decided not to incur any additional expense. Our companies should endeavor to arrange their matters so as not to detract from our annual parades, and the Association should insist upon their doing so.

A PLEASANT RE-UNION.

In the evening, the Columbia Hose, Hook and Ladder Company of Allegheny, entertained the members of the Allegheny Steam Engine Company of this city, whose guests they had been during the day, to a sumptuous repast at the Grant House, on Federal street. After full justice had been done to the entertainment, the company adjourned to one of the gentlemen's parlors, when Robert S. Morrison, Esq., on behalf of the Columbia, presented to the members of the Allegheny a handsomely framed photograph of the Columbia Engine House and active members. Mr. Morrison, in his address, stated that this was the third occasion upon which the two companies had assembled together, and hoped that it would be another link in the chain that would unite them together. The picture was received by J. V. Donaldson, of the Allegheny, who thanked the Columbia for their handsome present in a few neat and appropriate remarks, after which the company dispersed. The occasion was a pleasantone, and will long be remembered by the participants.

Recovery of a Stolen Child.

On the 11th of April last, a child, five years old, named Lilly Davidson, was stolen from the residence of her parents in Cincinnati. Suspicion attached at the time to two women named Jennie Steele and Mollie Stanley and a man named Charles Wilson, an attacher of Mike Lipman's Circus as the guilty party. Mrs. Davidson followed the circus to this city and had White arrested, but, being unable to prove anything against him he was discharged, and the discon solate mother compelled to leave the city without obtaining any clue to the fate of her child. Mr. Davidson afterward learned that the woman Stanley had left Cincinnati with the child, and followed them to Louisville, St. Louis and Mobile, Ala., but she succeeded in eluding him. All efforts to obtain any clue to the child proving futile, Mr. Davidson returned to Cincinnati, when a reward of $2,000 was offered for Lilly's recovery and the arrest of the two women. The detective force of Cincinnati was then brought into requisition, and on Friday last Lilly and the abductress were found in Chicago. The woman and the child were taken back to Cincinnati, the child handed over to her overjoyed parents and the prisoner committed for trial. Jennie Steele, one of the parties concerned in the abduction of Lilly Davidson, died of cholera about ten days ago. The affair has created considerable excitement throughout the country for the past few months, and it is to be hoped that the parties engaged in the affair will receive the severest punishment in the option of the law.

Assault with a Club.

On Saturday night at a late hour, a row occurred in the bar-room of Switzer Hall, on Penn street, in the Fifth Ward. A number of the night watch, headed by Lieutenant Wilson, entered the bar-room for the purpose of quelling the row. Michael Mattern, proprietor of the house ordered the police from the premises, but the latter did not desire to do so, until the rioters were quieted. Mattern then seized a club, and as it is alleged, dealt Wilson a heavy blow with it. The latter succeeded in wrenching the club from his grasp, and struck Mattern over the head with it. Jacob Mattern, a son of the proprietor came running out of the house at the arrest of the latter, and he was also arrested. The parties had a hearing yesterday before Alderman Monroe, which resulted in the discharge of Jacob. Michael Mattern, however, was fined twenty-five dollars and costs for disorderly conduct. Lieut. Wilson then made an information against Michael, charging him with assault and battery with intent to kill, in striking him with a club. He entered bail for a hearing on the charge.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
jy4

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, September 1—P. M.

There was a slight tumble in governments today at New York, especially in the old 5 20 series. Gold is quoted at 146¾; eighty-ones, 112¾; five-twenties, 108¼; ten-forties, 99; seven-thirties, 106⅝@107⅛; Michigan Southern, 89½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 89½; Fort Wayne, 108½; Erie, 72½; Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Chicago and Northwestern, 57½; do, preferred, 66½; Bennehoff, coll., 63; Pithole, 15½; United States, 7½; Gregory, gold, 183; Holman, 39.

—"As our bonds rise in the European markets, where they are sold for specie orits equivalent at about 75 cents on the dollar, the financial policy of our people and Government must be to lower the price of gold here, so as to make the rise of our bonds there. But it appears to subserve the interests of bond and gold speculators to advance the price of our bonds here as they rise abroad, and to hold gold up to the price it was when our credit was down in Europe—some say 10 per cent, below what it is now. This state of the market there and abroad can be accounted for only on the theory that speculators make it suit their private interests. Supposing our bonds should rise to par in Europe; then, to carry out the practice of our speculators, we should put them up to 147@150 here, and still, as a matter of course, keep gold equally high."

Our 10 per cent of the 1862 (old) issue continue to advance in Europe. The last quotation in London was $72, at is 6d sterling per dollar, for very $100 of bonds. This, reduced to sterling, gives £10 4s; put into dollars, with exchange at 108, $7 48 gold for the $100 of bonds; so that a sale in London at 72 is equal to 77 48 here in gold. Put this gold into currency, with gold at 146, and we have $112 for the $100 in hand. In this calculation we make no deduction for the expense of shipping and selling abroad, which, including insurance, is about 1 per cent. There is every prospect that our bonds will advance in the European markets 10 per cent, yet, which is equal to an advance here in currency of thirty per cent. If the theory holds good that as our bonds rise abroad there should be a corresponding rise here, and gold should be held up to 130, then we shall see old 5-20s up to 147¾.—*Thompson's New York Express' letter.*

—There was some movement to-day in Columbia oil stock, which keeps firm at 17. Pretty large lots sell at this price, and there is inquiry for it at slightly lower rates, but holders are unwilling to part with the stock at lower figures than what it has ruled at for the past fortnight. Some of our cheap oil stocks are still on the market, and are selling so low that leaves the impression that their affairs are in a desperate condition. Richie has sold in large amounts at from 5 to 6c, and to-day at 5½@6c at 2:30. In the Philadelphia market the leading names in the petroleum list have got down to very low rates. Oleo, which is regarded as the Columbia of that market, sells now at 4½c and Caldwell is dull at 3½c. The former company is getting daily large quantities of oil, but it seems to have no favorable effect on the stock.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have issued a new six per cent, coupon bond payable five years after date, with interest at six per cent, without deduction of Government or State tax. These bonds are of the denomination of $1,000, with interest from the first of July, and have the privilege of conversion into the consolidated mortgage bonds of the Company at the pleasure of the holder any time before maturity.

—The Boston *Bulletin* gives the following *resume* of the Copper stock market during the week: "The mining men have been on the rampage, and the Stock Board has, during the week, been a vortex of riot and hurly burly. The excitement centering at the Board, has, at times, overflown into the street, and the curbstone has witnessed lively scenes. Our visit to the Stock Exchange during the call of the fancies, have been among the most choice specimens of our lives. He who could shout the loudest was the best man to execute a stock order, and that saying stentor, who bought Franklin as well as his short-legged contemporary of the brazen throat, appeared to the high road to fortune.

"But, alas, a change has come o'er the spirit of their dreams. After the Fourth of July Thursday, there were whispers of trouble in the camp; the bold copper general was compelled to pause in his campaign and make terms with the enemy.

"In other words, the leading operators, who have, in fact, swayed the market, and guided by their bold movements on the board, have asked and received a truce from the grace. Meantime, as usual, owing to the shirt-sleeve operators, some few prominent copper stocks that went up like Rocks, came down like sticks, under a panic to sell, and most brokers, during the transition hour of things, ceased to press sales Friday or make any move to effect the public.

"The leaders of the clique affirm their complete ability to pull everything all right by copper-bottomed, and will promptly spare no effort during the time needful to do so. There was a perfect lull in the copper stock market on Friday, all sorts of offers and bids were floating about, but until some order comes out of the confusion, no reliable quotations can be given.

"one of the coppers now attracting the attention of the public is the Phoenix, of course, from its intrinsic value. Others are perfectly worthless. We have often mentioned the names of those of little or no value, which are daily supplying a brief hour of notoriety. Their presence is a positive injury to bona fide and congenial stocks generated.

"We give a few figures from the history of one of the leading mining stocks: The Franklin has a par of $100, with one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and has returned to its stockholders since the organization, cash dividends to the amount of two hundred and ten thousand dollars. Highest and lowest prices in 1863, $95@$95; in 1864, $95@$35; in 1865, $72@$95; in 1866, $73@$94; 1863, $366,650; 1864, $801,; 1865, $826,0 0

"Duly assured small coppers occasionally,after a long enforced retirement, come to their original level. Some few months ago, the Bay State just sold its 'Washington' at two dollars, re paid four for it two years ago. The Washington has a paid-in capital of $2,000,000, which it has never been guilty of paying a single dividend."

—Stringency has for some time been the prevailing feature of the Chicago money market. The *Tribune* of Saturday, speaking of the previous day, says there is less activity in the demand for money to day, and at some of the discount houses business was reported rather dull. On the whole the feeling was as strong as ever. Up to it has been any day this week, but is still uncomfortably close, and an active inquiry for currency would make it as stringent as ever. The deposit lines are still running light, and comparatively little of the money now in circulation by banks is drawn by the grain. This has yet made its appearance in the hands of the merchants. There is no change in the bank rate of discount, but the accommodations are entirely restricted to those who are entitled to them. Outside paper sells on the street at 12@18 per cent. per annum.

—A similar state of things exists in Cincinnati. The *Gazette* of Saturday says: The demand for currency from the interior is not active as it was yesterday, still it is heavy, and there is no improvement in the currency balances; consequently, discounts are not obtained without difficulty, and loans are confined to depositors who are regarded as entitled to accommodations. It is ascertained that the Government sale, with the last days drawn half a million more money from the National Banks than has been returned to the Government in temporary loan. Rates of interest are firm at 8 to 12 per cent. for good paper. The value of money in the open market, on undoubted names, is 10 to 12 per cent.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, September 3, 1866.

Business on Saturday was inactive. This, however, is no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week. The produce market contains a good supply, whilst the daily receipts more than keep pace with the wants of the home market. Flour—We continue to notice a firm market, with a fair jobbing demand. Prices have been uniform for some days. Saturday's receipts by rail amounted to 1,197 barrels. The receipts for the past three days were 3,97 barrels. The stock on hand is beginning to accumulate. Grain—Certain descriptions were firm, with a good demand for trading purposes. Wheat—Was firm and found ready purchasers. The rail receipts were only two car load. Prices were unchanged. Oats—The market was dull. The rail receipts were heavy, as follows: 7 car loads, 900 sacks and 1,261 bushels, sufficient to depress the market. Corn was inactive, and prices have undergone no change. The rail receipts were 1 car loads and 377 sacks. Barley and Rye were without movements: there were no receipts. Bacon was steady, at a fair business doing at former prices. Hay—The market was firm. The supply fell short of the demand. Potatoes—The market being overstocked, prices have a downward tendency. Flour was firm under light receipts, although no advance was established. Cheese was in fair demand at current prices. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HOGS—The demand exceeds the supply, creating a firm market with an increased demand. We note sales of two lots comprising 75 barrels. Most dealers were holding out for 22c. We heard of no sales above that rate by private parties.

BUTTER—The market was firm with a good demand for home purposes and for export. The stock on the market is light. We note sales of the sales were the following: 6 crocks of fresh at 28c; 4 barrels Roll at 38c; and 14 kegs at 30c.

COHEESE—The market was steady with an increasing demand. The supply is light. We note sales of 30 boxes Hamburg at 17c; 34 do **Western Reserve** at 16c; 10 boxes Goshen at 20c; and 25 do at 20@21c.

POTATOES—The market for some time has contained a full supply. Sales have been reported as follows: sales of 20 barrels of Jersey sweet at $5 50 per barrel; 20 do Baltimore at $3 00; sales of Neshannocks were made at $2 25@2 50 per barrel.

HAY—Was scarce, prices were steep. Sales 6 loads at the scales, at $23@24 per ton, as to quality.

FLOUR—The market was steady with a fair trade doing. Jobbing lots were in good demand, and sold under to effect large sales. The rail receipts on Saturday were 1,197 barrels. The receipts for the past three days were 3,97 in rails, leaving a healthy supply on the market. We note sales as follows: Family—No. White wheat, 70 barrels, $12 00@12 75; 100 do $12 00; spring wheat, 80 barrels, $11@11 50; 100 do $11 50; 100 do $10 50@11 25. The stock on hand is not large. Sales 10 barrels at $9 50, prices have been uniform.

APPLES—The market contains an abundant supply. Prices have been irregular, in fact no two dealers were asking the same rates, we quote nominally at $2 50@3 00 per barrel for fair to choice.

LARD—The market was steady with a fair demand, We make no regular sales at 11¼@12c.

GRAIN—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. The demand for certain descriptions was fair and sales were regular. Wheat remains to be nearly nominal. The rail receipts were 2 car loads, 900 sacks and 1,261 bush. Barley—We note a sale of 1 car load at 1 65. Corn—The supply on hand is large. Sales 800 bush at 76c in bush.

BACON—The market was steady with a fair demand. We make regular sales at 11¼@12c.

OATS—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. The demand for certain descriptions was fair and sales were regular. Wheat remains to be nearly nominal. The rail receipts were 2 car loads, 900 sacks and 1,261 bush. Barley—We note a sale of 1 car load at 1 65. Corn—The supply on hand is large. Sales 800 bush at 76c in bush.

HAY—The market continues to be well supplied. Prices have been uniform at $23@24 per ton, as to quality.

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New York Butter and Egg Market.

September 1.—During the week Orange and other up river butter declined 4@5c, from a fine state which ruled to day at 34c and some fair Western at 28c. Trade is very dull for all grades except all kinds of fine State and fine Western Reserve at 33@34c Middle and fine Western Reserve at 30@32c, and Northern Pennsylvania, Southern Ohio, 28@30, and Northern Pennsylvania, 26@28c.

Eggs are coming in freely. They are a little off, Western selling good lots at 27c, though extra brands sold at 28c.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

CINCINNATI, September 1.—The market was quiet. Mess pork continues to bear quotation at $33. Lard is dull at 20c. Bulk shoulders, it is said, can be bought at 16½c, but are mostly held at 17c. Bulk sides are quoted at 17c, and clear at 18@19c. Bacon shoulders are steady at 17c, and sides at 19½c, with small sales. Clear sides are quiet at 21c. Hams are selling in a small way at 23½@25c for sugar cured, and 22@23c for plain, according to brand.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.—Flour dull; superfine, $7 00@8 00, and fancy $11 00@13 00. Red wheat $2 00@2 06. Corn is lower; yellow, 91c. Coffee firm. Sugar steady; fair, 10½@11¾c. Whisky dull at 82 @ 83.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, September 1.—Flour quiet. Wheat: New White Chicago lower; sales of 18,000 bushels at 2 06; unchanged. Corn a shade better; sales No. 1 mixed at 81; at 81 at the close. Oats—Small sales; market lower; sales of No. 1 at 39c, Lake freights firm and unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 1.—Flour quiet. Wheat at $2 00 for cornfull. Oats quiet. Receipts—400 bbls flour, 20,000 bush wheat. Shipments—27,000 flour, 23,000 bush wheat.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, September 1.—Flour easier at $8 @8 75 for single extras. Wheat firmer; No. 2 spring 2 02 for choice. Corn, 67@68c. Oats, 36@37c. Barley, 1 40 for choice. Coffee, 24@25c. Lard, 20c. Whisky firmer and 70@71c for white. Oats unchanged. Provisions and whisky steady and unchanged.

Wool Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.—There has been no great degree of activity in the market for domestic wools, which have sold very freely, but there has been a more moderate demand for foreign manufacturers to operate, and the dealers, without exception, are firm in their views, confident of a fair revival of trade, both in woollen goods and the raw material. Saxony fleece is in demand, but of other foreign wools, and higher rates were asked, as late accounts from London from an advance there of half in this description. The sales comprise:

30,000 lbs Saxony fleece at 65@67½c.
20,000 lbs fine delaine, 60c.
10,000 lbs combing Ohio, 60c.
5,000 lbs fine Ohio, 55@56c.
10,000 lbs medium and fine Ohio, 60@62½c.
10,000 lbs fine combing, 60@62½c.
10,000 lbs fine, 60@62½c.
5,000 lbs fine combing, 60@62½c.
10,000 lbs fine, 60@62½c.
10,000 lbs fine, 60@62½c.
10,000 lbs fine